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From the Philadelphia North American.

SCOTT'S DIPLOMACY ON THE CANADA FRONTIER.

We have already noticed several instances [illegible] Gen. Scott displayed decided [illegible]. Another, and striking one, [illegible] distinguished part he acted in the [illegible] which, towards the close of the [illegible] 1837, broke out in Lower Canada, [illegible] for a considerable period before [illegible] wholly suppressed by the British [illegible]. The difficulty originated [illegible] with certain measures of the [illegible] administration. Open movements [illegible] first broke out among the [illegible] population in the lower province, [illegible] spirit of revolt soon extended to [illegible] of Upper Canada. Presenting [illegible] appearance of a popular insurrection [illegible] the oppressive rule of the imperial [illegible] of Great Britain, it very naturally excited the feelings of our citizens [illegible] upon the frontier, and large numbers [illegible] them, without considering the reasonableness of the disaffection, or the obligations of neutrality imposed upon the United States by international law and treaty stipulations, rushed into the quarrel, took sides with the rebel party, under [illegible] style of Canada "*patriots*" or *sympathizers*. The excitement all along the border, from Lake Huron to Vermont, became intense, and it was industriously cultivated by many leaders of the Canadian insurgents, who crossed into our territory, fanned the inhabitants with revolutionary zeal, held clandestine meetings, organized their forces, secured the conspirators [illegible] mutual oaths of secrecy, appointed officers, and even prepared a provisional government for one of the provinces.

[illegible] were immediately taken by the [illegible] to arrest these movements, [illegible] prevent the violation of neutral relations between the States and Great Britain. A proclamation of the President failed to produce any effect; and about the [illegible] was issued, an incident occurred [illegible] a moment, exasperated popular [illegible] throughout the Union, and threatened [illegible] collision with England. A [illegible] steamer, called the Caroline," in [illegible] of the American Canadian Patriots, was employed as a ferry-boat between Schlosser and Navy Island. The [illegible] was within the British line, [illegible] occupied by the insurgents. [illegible] the first night in which this vessel [illegible] her trips between the two [illegible] mentioned, a party of Englishmen [illegible] attack upon it, killed one, and [illegible] several of our citizens who were [illegible], and then, cutting the boat [illegible] her moorings at Navy Island, [illegible], and sent her over the Falls [illegible] Niagara. This event not only fanned [illegible] excitement into a blaze that [illegible] all power of extinguishment, [illegible] as we have said, aroused a feeling [illegible] resentment in every [illegible] Confederacy. Things had [illegible] most alarming aspect, and it [illegible] that nothing but the most prompt [illegible] measures could avert a general [illegible] war. The deepest solicitude [illegible] at Washington; a Cabinet [illegible] was instantly called, and General [illegible] happened to be at the Capital, [illegible] must hasten to the scene [illegible]. In the instructions he received [illegible] Secretary of War, the following [illegible]:

"[illegible] Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the military force to restrain [illegible] within our jurisdiction, and [illegible] to be under our control, from [illegible] laws by making incursions [illegible] territory of friendly and neighboring States. I can give you, therefore, [illegible] on that subject; *but request [illegible] will use your influence* to prevent [illegible], and to preserve the character [illegible] government for good faith and [illegible] to the rights of friendly [illegible]

[illegible] of the constitutional disa[illegible] government to restrain its re[illegible] increased the difficulty of [illegible] assigned to Winfield Scott, and [illegible] manner in which the President [illegible] his counsellors threw upon him [illegible] responsibility of, and provision [illegible] emergency, proved their high estimate [illegible] his talents and resources. Con[illegible] called upon to arm the Executive [illegible] additional powers, and a bill was [illegible] enabling the proper authorities [illegible] any vessel or vehicle belonging to [illegible] of the United States which, from [illegible], appeared about to be employed against the subjects of any foreign [illegible] whom they were at peace. It [illegible] rejected by the House of [illegible], and Scott was literally [illegible] conquer an extensive and [illegible] disturbance with no efficient [illegible] his personal influence and [illegible].

[illegible] was a delicate one in its nature, [illegible] rendered more arduous by [illegible] promises of requital which [illegible] in Canada made to all the [illegible] United States who would [illegible] in their struggle for independence, as also, by the complaints which were rapidly multiplied, from day to day on both sides of the frontiers. These latter required the greatest care to keep within bounds the feelings in which they originated. Seeing no available mode of operation but in appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the Americans who were engaged in the rebellion, Scott, during the winters of 1838 and 1838–39, passed rapidly to and fro throughout the disaffected district, contriving always to be present at the point of greatest danger. His excursions were made chiefly at night, with the cold frequently ten, and even twenty degrees below zero; while the day time was used in preparing means of defence, in a voluminous correspondence, and the various labors of direct pacification. In the course of these onerous and anxious toils, he addressed, at different points along a line of eight hundred miles, large masses of citizens who were regularly armed and enlisted in the cause of the Canadian revolt. A historian of the time, in stating the substance of these speeches, which elicited the warm applause of those to whom they were delivered, says that

"Scott handled every topic which could inspire shame in misdoers or excite pride in the friends of the government and country. He spoke both to the knowledge and the sentiment of the people. He reminded them of the nature of a republic, which can have no foundation of permanency except in the general intelligence, virtue, respect and obedience of its subjects—that if, in the attempt to force on our unwilling neighbors, independence and free institutions, we had first to trample under foot treaty stipulations and laws made by our own representatives, we should greatly hazard free institutions in the confidence and respect of our own people; that no government can or ought to exist for one moment after losing the power of executing its obligations to foreign countries, and of enforcing its own laws at home; that that power depended, in a republic, chiefly on the people themselves; that we had a treaty with England, binding us to the strictest observance of amity, or all the duties of good neighborhood with adjoining provinces, and also for an act of Congress for inforcing those solemn obligations; that the treaty and the laws were as binding on the honor and conscience of every American as if he had especially voted for each; that this doctrine was of the very essence of a civilized republic, as the neglect of it could not fail to sink us into anarchy, barbarism and universal contempt; that an aggressive war, waged by a part of the community, without just cause and without preparation, necessarily drags the non-consenting many along with the madness of the few, involving all alike in crime, disaster, and disgrace; and that a war to be successful, must be very differently commenced."

These harangues, powerful as they must have been, as appeals to reason and to loyalty, were usually concluded with the following eloquent peroration, which we extract from a report.

"Fellow citizens—I thank God, we have a common government, as well as a common origin. I stand before you without troops and without arms, save the blade by my side. I am, therefore within your power. Some of you have known me in other scenes, and all of you know that I am ready to do what my country and what my duty demands. I tell you, then, *except it be over my body, you shall not pass this line—you shall not embark.*"

Hundreds of excited men, who were before active participants in the difficulties on the border, yielded to the fervid expostulations of General Scott, and forthwith withdrew from intervention in the domestic discords of the adjoining provinces, while the real friends of neutrality were emboldened to advocate and support it openly. Peace and order were speedily restored, and the fearful consequences of a national war, which had, for a moment, been imminent, were happily averted.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of Scott's efforts on this critical occasion, or the masterly tact and efficiency with which he managed, almost alone, to quell so extensive and violent a popular outbreak. His achievement was the subject of cordial eulogy throughout the country—he had "won golden opinions from all sorts of men;" and on his way to Washington he was honored at Albany, where the New York Legislature was then in session, with a public festival, at which the Lieut. Governor presided, and Governor Marcy was a guest. The whole company joined in the warmest expressions of respect and admiration for the chivalric patriot they had met to welcome; and among the toasts offered on the occasion, were the following, which are indicative of the sentiment which every where prevailed:

"Winfield Scott—not less the scholar than the soldier, whose pen and sword have been wielded with equal skill in the defence of his country."

"The Soldier—who has ever made the law of the land his supreme will of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has never, in a single instance, transcended its limits."

"Our Guest—the invincible champion of our rights, the triumphant vindicator of our laws."

Such were the sentiments entertained towards Gen. Scott, in 1839, by distinguished men of all parties. Since that time he has largely increased his title to public admiration and confidence.—Why then, it may be asked, should he not now, in 1852, be even more applauded by all classes of his countrymen, and party spirit generously yield still the same unqualified acknowledgment of his civil and military abilities which they extorted thirteen years ago? The question is pertinent—let the people answer it.

The "Whip and Spur" is the title of a Democratic campaign paper in New Hampshire. The Providence Journal infers that the name is in compliment to Gen. Pierce's horsemanship!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1852.

MEETING OF THE SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Club was held last night, Jas. Banks, Esq. presiding, and J. M. Williams, Esq. acting as Secretary.

The large crowd in attendance were entertained by speeches from Messrs. Raiford, H. C. Robinson, Mullins and Banks.

CALLED SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Governor has issued a Proclamation, "notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons elect of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in session at the Capitol in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of October next."

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.—Tuesday was the last day of the session. We have received no account of the proceedings on that day, nor of the adjournment.

The National Intelligencer of Monday morning, says that great progress in the business of both Houses was made during the last week, but not nearly as much as might have been made had not too much time been employed in unprofitable debate and in contests concerning the order of business.

We are glad to be able to congratulate our readers says the Intelligencer "on the final passage of two Bills which we consider of very great value, if not of more than would have been the passage of any other two measures which have been before Congress at this long session. We refer, first, to the Bill for regulating Steamboat Navigation, the passage of which we regard as the discharge of a high duty to Humanity; and, secondly, to that of the Harbor and River Improvement Bill, as the fulfilment of an imperative duty to the People—of the Lake-country and of the Valley of the Mississippi especially, from whom this justice has too long been withheld—and as a most gratifying tribute to the Whig policy on this question, which has been hitherto defeated with such pertinacity by either the exercise of the Veto power of the Executive, or by the persistance in (what is by the passage of this Bill now admitted to have been an error) the opposition of the majority in Congress to the exercise of this power. Far, however, from introducing this triumph of principle in a spirit of exultation, we tender to the supporters in Congress of that measure, in behalf of the People of the Interior, (most benefited by it,) our sincere and hearty thanks."

IMPROVING THE CAPE FEAR.—An appropriation of $20,000 for improving the Cape Fear River at and below Wilmington, was included in the River and Harbor bill, which has passed both Houses.

WHO WILL BEAT IT?—We are indebted to Mr. John Evans, of this county, for a Watermelon weighing 51 pounds. Who will beat it? Bring 'em along—we are not particular as to the size.

NEW WHIG PAPERS.—We have received the Prospectus of "The Rowan Whig and Western Advocate" which Messrs. G. A. Miller and S. W. James propose to publish at Salisbury, provided a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained by Oct. 7th.

Also, the Prospectus of the "True Whig," to be published at Rutherfordton, by W. M. Shipp.

We wish much success to both enterprises, and expect both papers to do good service in the present campaign.

BRITISH OPINION OF GEN. SCOTT.—The Locofoco papers in this country publish the following paragraph:

The London Chronicle says of Scott:

"Among the foremost men in the United States *he is the only one* whose published declarations strike us as uniformly meriting the epithet 'MUDDLE HEADED.' And, after all, *the disgrace and danger* of preferring such a person to Webster and Fillmore, have probably been encountered for nothing; for Gen. Scott does not seem a whit surer of his election than either of his competitors."

The *London* Chronicle is a fit ally for American Locofocoism. Doubtless its hatred of Scott is due to the drubbing which British soldiers received from the "muddle headed" General in 1812.

THE TRUTH WELL SPOKEN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—The Connecticut Courant, an able and devoted Whig and Union paper urges the people of Connecticut to vote for Gen. Scott "because, *his election would tend to allay sectional strife and to perpetuate the Union.* He belongs to neither of the great sectional parties, whose efforts for the dissolution of the Union have lately been so frantic. He has done more to build up and establish and strengthen and settle the bonds of the Union than any other man. Every effort of his will tend to confirm that which he has labored for a life time to build up, His past services are so many vouchers to the lovers of the Union everywhere, that he will oppose all agitation, thwart every plan of secession, and preserve our glorious Union untouched. Is HE NOT WORTHY TO BE VOTED FOR?"

THE CANDIDATES.—The honorable offices in the gift of a free people have ever been considered as the proper rewards for long and faithful public service. It is true that faithful service is due to the Republic by all its citizens whose abilities or opportunities enable them to render it. But the obligation is not less reciprocal, for "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Few will be found bold enough to deny this truth or its application in the distribution of public honors. Yet the course of the Democratic party for twenty years past has practically negatived it. Van Buren and Polk and Pierce have been presented to the people as proper recipients of their highest honors, without the slightest claims upon our gratitude for valuable service rendered, unless an unhesitating and unscrupulous devotion to party constitutes such claim. That it does not, the course of the two former whilst in office has sufficiently demonstrated. The opportunities to confer benefits upon their country were disregarded and the interests of party only were consulted. Shall we try such an experiment again? Shall we choose another President whose executive qualities are not only untried, but whose long public life is unmarked by a single act calculated to benefit his country or immortalize his name?

The question is before the people for decision. In two months from this time they will be called upon to choose between Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, on one side, and Franklin Pierce and William R. King, on the other. Can we doubt in whose favor that decision will be given? Ought an intelligent people to hesitate?—Ought the people of North Carolina, the Whigs of North Carolina, to hesitate in their choice?

The services of Winfield Scott, in war and in peace, are too well known to require recital. To him in times of difficulty and danger the eyes of the people have never been turned in vain. He has averted war when it was possible and honorable to do so, and he has "conquered a peace" when engaged in hostilities. Not a schoolboy in the land but knows of his brave and noble deeds; not a man but has acknowledged and praised the matchless services he has rendered to his country.—Shall all these be forgotten? Shall the last days of the old Hero and Patriot be embittered by the ingratitude of those in whose service a long life has been spent?

And who in North Carolina needs to be reminded of the character, the ability, the *usefulness* of William A. Graham? As Legislator, as Governor, as Senator, and Secretary, his intellect and energies have been devoted to the service of his native State and the advancement and preservation of the National interests and honor. Against him, not the bitterest partisan can cavil. His integrity is above suspicion. His services to the State are acknowledged by friend and foe. His devotion to the Union and his ability to serve it well and faithfully, unquestioned.

Can we hesitate between these men, and Pierce and King? It is not pretended by any one that these latter have served the public with ability—it is not pretended that we are indebted to either of them for any great public benefit, or that their past course gives earnest of usefulness in the future. Their claims upon the public consist in the nomination of a partisan convention, and in the belief that the life of General Pierce was a blank leaf, upon which nothing objectionable had been written. In this even they were mistaken. His course in Congress was illiberal and bigoted. In devotion to his party creed and interests he sacrificed the interests of his country.

What is there, then, to recommend them to the people? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Will they be chosen? We trust and believe that they will not. The intelligent people of the Union, certainly those of the old North State, will not deter the young and ambitious from entering zealously into the public service by censuring, in effect, the great services of Patriots and Statesmen. They cannot so far forget their own interest and honor as to declare practically their carelessness of past service and their indifference to qualification for official station.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CELEBRATION.—The "great meeting" at Hillsborough, at which John Van Buren and Gen. Dix were the ruling spirits, seems to have been a regular Free-Soil Locofoco demonstration. Mr. Gorman of Indiana addressed the gathering in these words:

"WHAT CAN FREE SOILERS HOPE FROM THE WHIG PARTY? WHAT HAS THAT PARTY EVER DONE TO COMMEND IT TO THEIR SUPPORT, either directly by voting for Scott, or indirectly for Hale? Come back to the Democratic fold *and you shall be received with open arms and hospitable hearts.*"

THE NORTHERN WHIGS.—The Whigs of the Senate have accepted the "finality" resolution in the Whig Platform. Only *one* voted *for* Mr. Sumner's motion providing for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, *eighteen* against it, *two* absent.

The Cholera is raging at Paris, Kentucky.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 26.

I hear very little about politics here—nothing to give any indication of what results will be. The Whigs at the North have been much disappointed, and the Locos correspondingly elated, at the result of our election. Those with whom I have talked have very little knowledge of the local question of Free Suffrage, which, in 1850 as now, has lost us the election of Governor. Southern papers circulate so little at the North, that our local politics are not understood. But the important facts, that Reid almost everywhere ran so far ahead of his ticket, and that we have almost if not entirely overcome the decided Locofoco majority in the last Legislature, show that North Carolina is still Whig, in a fair contest of parties, and satisfy me that the nomination of Gen. Scott has not weakened us. If the Whigs will do their duty, we shall certainly carry Scott and Graham through in triumph in November. They will receive many more opposition votes than they will lose of Whig votes. I hope this prediction will be marked, for I am willing to risk upon it any little reputation I may have for political sagacity.

The scene in Congress on Tuesday last excites the most indignant feeling every where. It was most disgraceful and disgusting, and can only be accounted for on the supposition that Polk was drunk.—Pity, if so, that he did not remain in the groggery in which he got so. The House of Representatives has been going the downward road for a long time. It cannot fall much lower. And unfortunately there is no hope of its rising any higher. The qualifications for membership are constantly becoming smaller and lower, and great and good men cannot if they would, and would not if they could, get there, to exert a restraining influence against the predominating spirit of rowdyism.

I hear a good deal of a new motive power, which, if it proves to be all it is claimed to be, will produce a more complete revolution in mechanics than even steam has done. It is an engine propelled, not by steam, but by *heated air*. A large vessel is now almost ready for sea, in which an acquaintance of mine now here is a stockholder to the amount of $20,000.—The experiment has been so far tested, that an engine has been for months in operation in the yard in which this vessel was built, and has performed admirably. The advantages are safety, and economy. I learn that it is operated with one-tenth part of the fuel required for a steam engine, and with an absolute exemption from danger of explosion. It is so cheap that it is confidently asserted that it will supersede sail ships, and even water power. It is, I believe, the invention of that great machinist, Erickson, and patent rights have been secured in every civilized country. The terrible catalogue of steamboat and rail road accidents of late, gives a new interest to this invention, and inspires a stronger hope that it will succeed.

The Harvest at Home and Abroad.—The grain harvest throughout the States is now about over, and by the intelligence gathered from our exchanges, from all sections, it is quite certain we shall have a full crop of all the great staples of the country. In the Northern and Eastern country, however, the corn crops will be a partial failure, owing to the protracted drought which prevailed all through July; but the unusually large yield in the Southern and Middle States, we have reason to believe, will fully make up the anticipated deficiency. So far, we have heard but few complaints in relation to the potato crop. At the East the season has been so dry that it will be light; but in the Northern and Middle States, on the contrary, it will be unusually large. The "rot" has not made its appearance to any extent, and, if the weather continues favorable, it will doubtless escape the disease altogether this season.

The late accounts from Europe to the effect that the potato crop and grain crops are likely to fall below an average product, have caused a further improvement in breadstuffs, and large sales are daily making at gradually improving prices. Should the advices from abroad for the next fortnight be of a similar tenor to the last, the market will undoubtedly go considerably higher. It is yet too early, however, to speak decisively of the crops in Europe. The critical period there, it is well known, is during the last three weeks of August. In the most disastrous years in Great Britain and Ireland, three-fourths of the damage to the crops, (especially the potato crop,) was done at this particular period. We shall, therefore, probably know the extent of the deficiency within the next ten or twelve days, and upon the result will depend very much the prices of food in this country during the autumn and winter. Freights are likely to be materially affected by the result.

Since the great famine in 1847, which fell with crushing weight upon Ireland, in consequence of the almost total loss of the potato crop, and a less than an average grain harvest, the European harvests (and particularly the potato crop,) have been watched with the greatest interest on this side of the Atlantic. The attempt to provide any adequate substitute for this esculent has, so far, signally failed. An effort has been made to remedy the deficiency by the product of a more extensive planting, so that in Ireland there is now three or four times more land sown, than was devoted to it before the appearance of the rot, which has made such havoc all over the world in this necessary article of food.

New York Express.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Monday the 23d inst., the citizens of Lumberton and vicinity had the pleasure of listening to quite an animated and highly interesting political discussion between Hon. James C. Dobbin and James Banks, Esq. Mr. Dobbin led off in an eloquent speech of two hours length. Of course I will not pretend to give a full synopsis of this speech. In the outset I will say, that it was a fine effort, and that the speaker did not misrepresent the facts in the case. The question at once arises, what objections did this distinguished speaker urge against Scott? Happy indeed am I to say, that the charge of *Sewardism* was the most important charge urged against the *old General*. That he was nominated by Northern influence;—that in his letter of acceptance he should have said *approve* and not *accept*;—that he (Gen. Scott) had made certain declarations in regard to impressions made on his mind touching slavery, while at William and Mary College. Gen. Scott's additional plank in relation to foreigners was also *planed* on both sides; his knowledge of the Constitution was also *duly considered*.—Sewardism, however, was the principal charge. Mr. Dobbin (I am aware) would not *intentionally* poison the minds of the good people of Robeson towards General Scott, and I am gratified to know that the Whigs were pleased with his speech and intend to use every honorable means in their power to elect just the kind of a President he seemed to think we needed;—and upon reflection they think Gen. Scott is the man. Of Mr. Graham Mr. Dobbin had but little to say; but as well as I can recollect, did not tell the people that if they failed to elect Scott they would fail to elect their own favorite Graham.

Mr. Banks, at the request of his Whig friends, replied to Mr. Dobbin in a speech of one hour's length. He had been speaking but a short time when he elicited from his audience repeated applause. As I have briefly noticed the prominent features in Mr. Dobbin's speech, I will now notice a few of the ideas advanced by Mr. Banks.

Mr. Banks said in the outset that "he was no orator as Brutus is," which being the only misrepresentation made by him, I will take occasion to correct. His speech was eloquent, argumentative, and pointed. It was not one of those "ad captandum" *Buncombe* speeches, but a direct appeal to the understanding.

Mr. Banks spoke at some length in regard to the democratic platform, and drew a striking contrast between the whig and the democratic platforms, proving conclusively the consistency of the whig platform and the glaring inconsistency of the democratic platform. He told the people of Robeson that the charge preferred against Scott of being an abolitionist, or under the control of Seward, had not been substantiated, and that if Gen. Scott must fall for his declarations in regard to the gradual emancipation of slavery, Thomas Jefferson must share the same fate. Mr. Banks also gave the people of Robeson to understand, that New York was the home of an *arch free-soiler*, whose influence, mighty as it was, had not and would not be exerted in behalf of Scott, but was given to Pierce. This Mr. Dobbin by some means or other did not mention; and while Mr. Dobbin recollected to tell the Whigs of Robeson that they did not get *their* first choice in the Baltimore Convention, he had to be *reminded* by Mr. Banks that HE did not get HIS FIRST or his *second choice*. I shall not attempt a description of the speech delivered by Mr. Banks; it was soul-stirring throughout, and created an enthusiasm in Robeson which will live until November next. May he ever be as successful in defending the cause of truth and justice as he proved himself to be on this occasion. And, until November next, may the *Scotch*, or rather Scott fire, burn *brightly* in his bosom, and may his *musical* voice often be heard in praise of Scott and Graham.

C.

The Louisville Courier says that the efforts of the Locofoco papers to disprove the testimony adduced and published respecting the speech delivered in January last at New Boston, New Hampshire, by Gen. Pierce, wherein he declared he "*loathed slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law*," reminds it of the Judge about to pronounce sentence of punishment upon an Irishman for the commission of a petty offence:

"And is it upon the oaths of thim two witnesses, yer honor's going to condimn me?" asked Pat.

"Certainly," said the Judge; "their testimony was ample to convince the jury of your guilt."

"Oh murther!" he exclaimed, "to condim me on the oaths of two spalpeens who swear they saw me take the goods, when I kin bring forth a hundred who will swear they *did'nt* see me do it."

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.

Terrific Storm at the South.—A terrific storm raged all along the Southern coast on Wednesday and Thursday last, doing immense damage. No mail has been received or sent from this city for two days.

At Mobile the storm was very severe, and the loss of property will reach $1,000,000. The water came up Dauphin street as far as the Advertiser office, and many steamers were injured, Houses had been blown down and unroofed. The dwellings of the lighthouse-keepers at Choctaw Point were flooded and five persons drowned.—At Biloxi, the Gordon House was prostrated, and much property destroyed. The ship Albine and British schooner Mercer were blown ashore at Cedar Point, and both dismantled. Reports from other points show that there has been great loss of life.

We understand that two pamphlets, bearing the frank of Mr. Powell, have been received in this place, one of which represents Gen. Scott as a Catholic, while the other holds him up as a bitter opponent of the Catholics.—*Charlottesville Adv.*

GEORGIA POLITICS.—We are not without strong hopes that the Georgia Whigs will be found on the right side before the second day of November. The Webster and Jenkins men do not hesitate to declare already that between Scott and Pierce their votes would be given to the former. And when the position of Gen Scott is better understood among them, their feelings of disappointment overcome, and the contest narrowed down as it must and will be, into a choice between the Whig nominations and Pierce and King, we have little doubt that the Georgia Whigs will be found earnestly supporting Scott and Graham.

Our hopes of this result are strengthened by the following article from the Savannah Republican, a leading Webster paper, which thus replies to a Locofoco paper urging the "Whigs who are pledged against Scott to vote for Pierce—that is the only way the friends of Mr. Fillmore can revenge their outraged feelings."

The Republican thus replies: Without stopping to remark upon the sublime impudence which could induce a late secession print to obtrude its advice upon the friends of Mr. Fillmore, we propose to relieve the *Federal Union* of some of its doubts as to our position. In the next place then, we are dead against Mr. Pierce—dead against the tasselated platform of the Democratic party—and dead against every thing which the *Federal Union* advocates. In the next place, as between Scott and Pierce, we are dead for Scott and dead against Pierce. Recent developments demonstrate conclusively, that in many respects, Mr. Pierce is a second edition of Martin Van Buren—"a northern man with southern principles." So little was known of him at the time of his nomination, that his position so far as he had any, could be ascertained only by searching the records. Thus far the investigation has not resulted to his credit. He has avowed sentiments on the subject of slavery eclipsing anything we now remember, ever said by even Mr. Seward. He considers the institution a *social, moral and political evil*. While he has opposed the *ultra* abolitionists in his own State, he has not failed to act and coincide with such arrant Freesoilers as Hibbard, Norris, and Peaslee, at home, and with men equally hostile to us abroad. Nay more—his name is recorded on the journals of Congress in opposition to a bill to authorize a citizen of the District of Columbia, to remove two of his slaves to his home in the District. He has done all this and more, as we shall take occasion to show in the course of a few days.

On the subject of internal improvements, his positon is equally objectionable. His votes on all such bills, so far as we have seen, whether for improving harbors or rivers, or opening roads, were invariably in the negative. He carried his opposition so far as even to vote against a bill for the erection of light houses on the Atlantic coast! Lighthouses have been most aptly called the "eyes of commerce," in the absence of which, the hardy mariner, struggling with tempest and darkness, is ever liable to be dashed to pieces. Without such indispensable helps, it is not too much to say that the shipping and commercial interests of this country would be depreciated one-half, if not almost ruined!

As to Gen. Scott, it is due alike to him and to ourselves to say, that his position on the subject of the Compromise has been very much misunderstood at the South, if recent developments may be relied upon. This misunderstanding is the result chiefly of his own conduct. Had he declared before the nomination, or in his letter of acceptance, the views he is now understood to have expressed to the Mississippi delegation, there would have been no difficulty at the South. *Even as it is, should any thing occur to narrow the contest down to himself and Mr. Pierce, the Whigs of Georgia will not be left without some one for whom they can vote.*

Great Freshet.—We learn from the Charleston papers of yesterday morning, that on Sunday there was an unprecedented rise in the Broad and Congaree rivers. Six hundred feet of trestle work on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad had been washed away; also the Broad river Bridge. The Saluda Bridge was in great danger. The Congaree Bridge was still standing, but expected to go that night or yesterday. We understand that passengers in the boat report the stoppage of mails and passengers on account of the carrying away of bridges in Georgia by the freshet.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A fellow stole a wood-saw, and on trial told the Judge he only took it in a joke.

"How far did you carry it?" asked the Judge.

"Two miles," answered the prisoner.

"That's carrying the joke too far," remarked the Judge; and the prisoner was committed for further examination.

DIED,

At his residence, near Wilksboro', N. C., on the 14th ult., Col. WM. P. WAUGH, in the 77th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 31—Steamer Southerner, with goods for P Taylor, D & W McLaurin, Council & Cain, H & E J Lilly, Hall & Sackett, W F Moore, J H & J Martine, Hale & Son, P P Johnson, H Branson & Son, Cook & Johnson.

Sept 2—Steamer Gov Graham, with M Brown in tow with goods for Baker & Owens, J Newlin, J A Boyden, Council & Cain, J H & J Martine, Lash & Moore, Earnhardt & co, J Newlin & son, Woollen & Elliott, S E Johnson & co, T R Underwood, D Murphy, M W Jessup.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 28—Schrs R W Brown from Savannah, J G King from Boston, Henry Lee and P Ferguson from Charleston, Wake from New York. 31—Brigs Itasca from Boston, George L Abbott from Charleston.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

Anson—*Purdie Richardson.*
Ashe and Surry—George Bower.
Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus—Thomas S. D. McDowell.
Bertie—*Lewis Thompson.*
Buncombe & Henderson—*N. W. Woodfin.*
Beaufort and Hyde—*Riley Murray.*
Burke and McDowell, &c.—*Anderson Mitchell.*
Cumberland—Alex'r Murchison.
Cabarrus and Stanly—*D. J. A. Palmer.*
Catawba, Gaston, &c.—John F. Hoke.
Cherokee, Macon, &c.—W. H. Thomas.
Chatham—*William Albright.*
Caswell—Elijah K. Withers.
Chowan and Gates—*Henry Willey.*
Craven—*W. H. Washington.*
Camden and Currituck—(Contested.)
Carteret and Jones—*M. F. Arendell.*
Cleaveland and Rutherford—*J. G. Bynum.*
Davie and Rowan—*John A. Lillington.*
Davidson—Samuel Hargrave.
Duplin—B. W. Herring.
Edgecombe—Henry T. Clark.
Franklin—James Collins.
Guilford—*John A. Gilmer.*
Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight.
Granville—N. E. Canaday.
Hertford—*R. G. Cowper.*
Halifax—*Andrew Joyner.*
Iredell—*George F. Davidson.*
Johnston—W. H. Watson.
Moore and Montgomery—*A. R. Kelly.*
Mecklenburg—G. W. Caldwell.
Martin—Daniel Ward.
Nash—John H. Drake.
New Hanover—James Kerr.
Northampton—T. J. Person.
Onslow—G. H. McMillan.
Orange—John Berry.
Pasquotank & Perquimons—*T. F. Jones.*
Person—J. W. Cuningham.
Pitt—*B. G. Albritton.*
Rockingham—G. D. Boyd.
Richmond and Robeson—*W. L. Steele.*
Randolph—*W. B. Lane.*
Stokes and Forsyth—Philip Barrow.
Sampson—Thomas Bunting.
Washington & Tyrrell—*Chas. McCleese.*
Warren—W. N. Edwards.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden.
Wake—Wesley Jones.
Whigs 22, Democrats 27, Contested 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—*A. J. Dargan, Cary Tolson.*
Ashe—*R. C. Calloway.*
Beaufort—*J. R. Stubbs, W. H. Tripp.*
Bertie—*J. B. Cherry, S. B. Spruill.*
Bladen—*J. G. McDugald.*
Brunswick—*H. H. Watters.*
Buncombe—*Jones Lowry, J. A. Fagg.*
Burke and McDowell—W. W. Avery, *J. S. Erwin.*
Cabarrus—*W. S. Harris, J. Shimpock.*
Caldwell—*E. P. Miller.*
Camden—*Caleb Barco.*
Carteret—*Elijah Whitehurst.*
Caswell—S. P. Hill, Wm. Long.
Chatham—J. F. Rives, R. C. Cotten, *Fenner Bynum.*
Cherokee—*Charles M. Styles.*
Chowan—*H. W. Collins.*
Cleaveland—A. W. Burton.
Columbus—Fourney George.
Craven—R. A. Russell, C. B. Wood.
Cumberland—James C. Dobbin, Geo. W. Pegram.
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis.
Davidson—*J. M. Leach, W. Harris.*
Davie—*B. S. Gaither.*
Duplin—David Reid, W. E. Hill.
Edgecombe—Wm. Norfleet, Wm. Ellis.
Franklin—P. Hawkins, Jr., W. K. Martin.
Gates—*Mills H. Eure.*
Greene—*B. F. Williams.*
Granville—*J. S. Amis, Willis Perry,* W. H. Lyon.
Guilford—*Calvin Johnson, D. F. Caldwell, C. H. Wiley.*
Halifax—*R. H. Smith, J. D. Perkins.*
Haywood—Robert G. A. Love.
Henderson—*John Baxter.*
Hertford—*W. L. Daniel.*
Hyde—*R. L. Wynne.*
Iredell—*P. [illegible] Adams, W. Turner, F. Troupe.*
Johnston—*B. H. Sanders, Simon Godwin.*
Jones—William P. Ward.
Lenoir—William Sutton.
Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba—Wm. Lander, H. Sherrill, John H. Wheeler, *James A. Caldwell.*
Macon—Stephen Mundy.
Martin—A. S. Mooring.
Mecklenburg—W. Black, J. A. Dunn, John Pegram.
Moore—William Barrett.
Montgomery—*Zebedee Russell.*
Nash—J W Bryant.
New Hanover—Robert Strange, jr., John A Corbett.
Northampton—J B Bynum, B F Lockhart.
Onslow—E W Fonville.
Orange and Alamance—B L Durham, John F Lyon, *S F Philips, Josiah Turner.*
Pasquotank—*G W Brooks.*
Perquimons—*Benj. Albertson.*
Person—*James Holeman.*
Pitt—*William J Blow,* John I Foreman.
Randolph—*Jas A Long, Jesse Thornburgh.*
Richmond—*Daniel C McIntyre.*
Robeson—W McNeill, *J Alford.*
Rockingham—Alfred M Scales, jr, Alfred Reid.
Rowan—William A Walton, *Levi Trexler.*
Rutherford—*Lawson A Mills, C J Webb.*
Sampson—A B Chesnutt, Amos Herring.
Stanly—*Mr Furr.*
Surry and Yadkin—*R C Puryear, Jas Gwinn,* J H Dobson.
Stokes and Forsyth—*Jas E Matthews,* Henry Marshall, Jessee A Waugh.
Tyrrell—*Jordan L Jones.*
Wake—R M Saunders, G H Wilder, William A Allen.
Warren—Thos H Christmas, Mr. Williams.
Washington—Charles Phelps.
Wilkes—*L B Carmichael, C L Cooke.*
Wayne—W T Dortch, Etheldred Sauls.
Yancey—Neely Byrd.
Whigs 62, Democrats 58.

The Sacrifice of Life.—There have been during the present year twenty-one steamboat accidents, involving loss of life. The number of persons killed and drowned seven hundred and twenty-eight, and injured one hundred.

Hon. William A. Graham's Declination.—We publish in another column the admirable letter of Mr. Graham, declining the nomination of Vice President on the Webster ticket in North Carolina. The letter is addressed to the editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, who had placed the names of those gentlemen at the head of his paper. The whole bearing of this letter of Mr. Graham is most commendable, and cannot fail to meet with the hearty approbation of every true Whig in this broad land.

We hear the question asked at all points every day, "Why does not Mr. Webster come out and declare where he stands?" We must confess this is a question full of meaning, and one that, it seems to us, should take no longer to answer, than to write it out in a few words. We believe that ninety-nine hundredths of the *fast* friends of Mr. Webster are dissatisfied with his silence on this subject, and every day his declarations are delayed adds only to the surprise caused by it. We think the course adopted by Mr. Webster is an unaccountable one, and one in which he cannot be justified by the party to which he has so long been attached, and with whom he has been battling for the principles cherished by them.

In the memorable speech made by Mr. Webster at Faneuil Hall, in 1842, he asked the question, "where shall I go if I leave the Whig party?" so we reiterate that important question, where will he go if he now leave that same party? It cannot be, and we will not believe it, that Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the Constitution and defender of Whig principles, will leave that party who would have come up to the ballot boxes most cheerfully in November, to a man, and voted for Daniel Webster for President, if the National Convention had nominated him for that high office. We believe, and we know, that Mr. Webster would have thought it more than indiscreet, if he had received that nomination, and Gen. Scott and his friends had refused to give in their prompt adhesion to it. The golden rule is one that should, and we are sure does, govern the Whig party; and as Mr. Webster has always been in, and a favorite of, that party, no wonder that the question should be so urgently and so frequently put, "Where is Daniel Webster to be found?" We hope to be able very soon to record his own answer, in the same glowing, patriotic terms as those given by Mr. Graham in his letter now published.

Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, Mr. Choate.—The game of employing the telegraph to give wide and rapid circulation to political falsehoods has already commenced.—The telegraph on Saturday was imposed upon by a statement to the effect that Messrs. Everett, Choate and others had declined serving as delegates to the Whig State convention of Massachusetts, implying that they were opposed to the regular Whig nominees for the Presidency. The Tribune thus disposes of the untruth:

"Of the statement in question we have this to say: Mr. Everett is distinct and outspoken in favor of giving the hearty support of the Whig party to General Scott, and opposed to any movement in favor of Mr. Webster; and if we are not greatly misinformed, has recently addressed Mr. Webster a letter, expressing his decided opinion that he should not longer allow his name to be used in connexion with the Presidency.

"Of Mr. Choate we are authentically informed that the arrangements are already made for him to take the field in aid of the cause he has so long espoused, and so often and eloquently vindicated; and that he will appear at no remote day as one of the most decided as he will be sure to prove himself one of the most effective advocates of Gen. Scott's election. A third name mentioned above is that of Benjamin Seaver, Mayor of Boston, who is an unequivocal supporter of Gen. Scott. So, too, are two others in the list. Of the remaining two, one we are ignorant of, and the other is the editor of the Boston Bee. Of the "twelve other delegates," they belong to the batch of supernumeraries always elected, and a large proportion of whom always decline."

The Boston Atlas confirms all that the Tribune says concerning Mr. Choate, and expresses the belief that that gentleman will very soon declare, in very emphatic language, his conviction of the impolicy of the "Webster movement" in Massachusetts.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

What Guano is made of.—As Guano is getting to be one of the vexed questions of the day the following analysis of outer Lobos Guano, recently made in London, has an interest particularly to the agriculturist:

Salt of Ammonia	7½	parts
Animal organic matter	8½	do.
Sulphate of Muriate of Potash and Soda	2½	do.
Phosphate of Lime and of Magnesia	52	do.
Sand	18	do.
Water moisture	11½	do.

Liebig, says that one pound of Guano imported into a country, is equal in value to *eight* pounds of wheat, or twelve and a half cents. It was stated a day or two since, that ten tons of Guano at $30 per ton, was worth to the farmer $600 net profit.

N. Y. Express.

Another Whopper.—Through the politeness of a friend, we have enjoyed the pleasure of eating a part of the longest if not the largest vegetable we have yet met with. It was of the melon kind, very much like the musk-melon, and measured just three feet and three inches in length. This tall melon was raised by Mr. Thos. S. Little, of this county. Just think of it! a potatoe weighing over one pound, a beet weighing near seventeen pounds, and more than a yard of musk-melon! Well Anson is a great county—for vegetables.—Some fellow has been wicked enough to insinuate that he has seen specimens between the shoulders of some of our people. We reckon he's a SQUASH.

Argus.

Perpetual Motion.—It is said that Mr. J. Dickens, of Pendleton Co., Ky., after some three years study, has discovered the principle of perpetual motion. Mr. D. has writen on to Congress, and steps will soon be taken to apply it to machinery. He has been offered as high as five hundred thousand dollars for his discovery but will not sell.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

CONNECTICUT WHIG CONVENTION.

Every one who witnessed the gathering on Wednesday of good and true Whigs from every section of the State went away satisfied that the right spirit was aroused among the Whigs of Connecticut. The Convention was large, enthusiastic, and unanimous. All its members evidently manifested the fact that they had enlisted during the war. The speeches that were made were of the right tone, and met with a ready response in the bosoms of every one that heard them. The resolutions were declarative of those principles which the Whig party have supported so long, and with which the prosperity and welfare of the country are identified. Connecticut Whigs are supporters of the Union and the Constitution; are averse to the agitation of those topics that will distract or divide the nation; are advocates for the advancement of American interests and the encouragement of American industry; are among those who believe that the Constitution allows of the passage of those measures that will benefit the whole nation and bind them the more closely together. Connecticut Whigs are also admirers of the transcendent services, the unlimited patriotism, and the glorious life of Winfield Scott, and believe that he, who has done so much for his country in one capacity, can serve her equally well in another.

The members of the Convention have gone home encouraged to go to work diligently, faithfully, systematically, perseveringly, to give the vote of Connecticut to Scott and Graham. That this can be done we have no manner of doubt. We had hoped it before, but we *know* it now. The numbers and enthusiasm of this Convention demonstrated to a certainty that, if the Whigs in every part of the State will take hold of the work in earnest, it will be done.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

For the information of friends at a distance, who are not acquainted with the three persons, and who judge of what is going on in Boston by the magnified reports which reach them by telegraph and by interested local channels, we say, Have no fear for Massachusetts; [illegible] The Whigs of Massachusetts will give the vote of this State for Scott and Graham by a [illegible] majority. We [illegible] the Whig [illegible] will have a larger plurality than [illegible]. Last year the Whig plurality was [illegible]. A plurality vote chooses Presidential electors, though it requires a majority [illegible] a Governor. We do not [illegible] the power of the [illegible] thousand votes [illegible] making [illegible]. We believe [illegible] we shall get as many [illegible] Whigs who left us in 1848 as we shall [illegible] the [illegible] of Scott and Graham [illegible]. Out of [illegible] this city [illegible] There is not a Whig paper in the State out of Boston, [illegible] sympathize with the bolters. The country press is unanimous against them, and the Whig voters are as unanimous against them.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The conclusion of the first session of Congress was not scandalized by any of those disgraceful and undignified scenes which of late years too often occur on similar occasions; so far, at least, as we are enabled to judge by the telegraphic report. This is a matter [illegible] In all, however, it may be said that it has conducted itself [illegible] as well [illegible] with a Locofoco majority of fifty or more [illegible]. That there were whole [illegible] times spent in [illegible] National Exchequer [illegible] was allowed to languish; that public interests were neglected, in order to advance ends purely personal to the members themselves, are facts too conclusively apparent to admit of dispute; but as these are the natural fruits of Locofoco majorities, we do not see that anybody is to blame more than the people themselves. If Tennessee, for example, is desirous of being represented by such a brawler as Wm. H. Polk, or Arkansas by such a bully as Borland, they cannot expect to escape a just censure from other constituencies, whose regard for the honor of the country, the dignity of legislation, and solicitude for the regular dispatch of public business, induce them to be somewhat more scrupulous as to the sort of persons who are to represent them at Washington. While it is agreed on all hands, therefore, that the rapid succession of disgraceful scenes which crowded the last few weeks of the session bring a common reproach upon the country, let the lesson they teach be read aright by those whom it most intimately concerns—the people themselves. Bad men do not find their way into the Senate Chamber or the House of Representatives of their own accord: somebody sends them there, and with these somebodies, therefore, the disgrace of their conduct must in a great measure indubitably rest.—*N. Y. Express.*

It appears that Mr. Polk, member of Congress from Tennessee, has made a speech in the House of Representatives abusing General Scott. Mr. Polk is extremely anxious for the election of Frank Pierce to the Presidency. We presume his anxiety arises from an affectionate desire to remove from his brother's memory the unfortunate distinction of being the smallest specimen of a President ever elected by the people of the United States.

Lou. Jour.

Whig Meeting.—A Whig meeting was held at Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C., on Tuesday last, (being County Court week;) a large number of persons were present, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Gen. George W. Haywood and H. W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, and Col. J. W. Evans of Smithfield.

S. D. Hubbard, of Connecticut has been appointed by the President and Senate, Post-Master General, in place of Hon. N. K. Hall, appointed Minister to Mexico.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

DEMOCRACY AND ITS PLATFORM.

The late exposure that has been made of the shameless violation of the principle of the Democratic platform on the subject of internal improvements, seems to have brought from the Democratic press neither apology nor explanation. That this resolution was inserted for the purpose of deception, we think no candid man can deny—whether we look to the resolution itself or to the official conduct of the party upon that subject. Let us look to the terms of the resolution itself: "Congress has no constitutional power to *commence and carry* on a general system of internal improvement." Now a plain man would suppose that the intention of this resolution was to negative the power on the part of Congress, to make appropriations to works of internal improvement. Such has been the construction generally put upon this resolution in the Southern States, where this doctrine of internal improvement by Congress is regarded as unpopular by the party. But by looking at the resolution more minutely, it will be seen that it is drawn with a view to exclude that construction. In order that there should be a violation of this resolution, Congress must *commence and carry on* a general system of internal improvements—so that by this ingenious construction, if an appropriation has been made to a work of internal improvement, and the work has been *commenced*, Congress may still have, under the terms of this resolution, the power to make appropriations to any amount for the completion of the work. Now Congress had, at the time of the adoption of this resolution in the Democratic Conventions of 1848 and 1852, made numerous appropriations to works of internal improvements in all parts of our country; laws had been passed for removing obstructions in the river Mississippi and many of its numerous tributaries, and for like objects in the Ohio and some of its branches. Appropriations have been made to the Cumberland Road amounting to several millions of dollars. These improvements have, in the language of the resolution, been commenced. Suppose we should ask one of these Western Democrats how it is that he votes for this Democratic resolution, and [illegible] at the same time for the river and harbor bill now before Congress—what would be his reply? He would say at once to us, [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] he will say to his constituents, [illegible] the Democratic resolution does not condemn appropriations to works that have [illegible] commenced; it only denies to Congress the power to "commence *and* carry on a general system of internal improvements." [illegible] works have been commenced, [illegible] Democratic resolution does not deny the right to carry them on. No other [illegible] for the insertion of the word "commence," than the one here [illegible]. Under this construction, which [illegible] given to this plank of the [illegible] millions upon millions may [illegible] upon works of internal [illegible] we venture to [illegible] executives of our government [illegible] works have been commenced [illegible] will the appropriations [illegible] the Mississippi and other rivers and [illegible] The Cumberland Road was [illegible] an appropriation for the construction of a road some thirty or forty [illegible] It is now stated [illegible] from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. It can [illegible] vote money to the Cumberland Road. The work having been *commenced*, the power to appropriate continues to all time, and to any amount, according to the construction of Western Democrats.

Again: Congress has no power to carry on a *general* system of internal improvement. What is meant by a general system? Does it mean one mile of road or [illegible]? Does it mean one hundred [illegible] or one thousand? Does it [illegible] harbor, or [illegible] rivers and harbors? The truth is, that the resolution was designed to be construed just as it has been. In the South it is construed to deny the power, whilst in the West it is construed as authorising all kind of internal improvements. We say, then, whether we look to the terms of the resolution or the conduct of the party in reference to this subject, that a more contemptible piece of jugglery has never been enacted than that which has been played on the people of this country on this subject.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE VAN BURENS.

The Democracy are coming into the defence of the Van Burens warmly. The Enquirer broke ground yesterday. The Lynchburg Republican is also out in vindication of the Northern man with Southern feelings. It thinks him infinitely before any Northern Whig—Mr. Fillmore not excepted. This is all natural and proper. It is returning to first love. And the fact is, that Van cannot be worse than his intimate friend, Pierce. They have been together always, and it would be cruel to separate them. Indeed, occupying the same position—both loathing Southern institutions—it would be rather difficult to support the one and denounce the other.

But while these presses are taking to their bosoms the *candidate of the Abolitionists* in '48, we beg to remind them of what the Washington Union, at that day, said of Martin Van Buren and his Buffalo Platform. Here are a few extracts:

From the Union, Aug. 18, 1848.

"Can they (the Democrats of N. York) witness the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, without THE DEEPEST DISGUST. * * * And Mr. Van Buren sinks into the champion of SUCH A DISGUSTING COALITION, to gratify his ambition or to satiate his revenge!"

"The Democrats of the State of New York have every motive that can animate high-minded men and indomitable Republicans *to cast out* THESE FACTIOUS BARNBURNERS, who would sacrifice the Union to their passions. *These men are worse than Whigs!*"

From the Union of August 19, 1848.

The Buffalo Convention.—The more we hear of their actions from those who witnessed them; the more we see of their speeches and resolutions, *the more we are* DISGUSTED WITH THEIR PROCEEDINGS. THEIR RESOLUTIONS ARE ULTRA-ABOLITIONISM."

This "*ultra Abolitionist*" is now the man who will vote for Pierce "*if my life is spared*"—and who is commended at the South by Pierce papers. While the father was forming this disgusting coalition to subvert the institutions of the South, his son, John, was moving up and down through the country, swearing that he would never support any man who was not hostile to slavery, who would not exert the whole power of the Government to annihilate it, and who would not *surround it with Free States* to wear it out. Ten days ago, at Hillsborough, *after having seen Pierce*, he proclaimed that there is nothing *inconsistent* in his past course and his present support of the New Hampshire man. Is not this a proclamation, that Pierce is a hater of slavery, that he will use all the powers of the Presidency to exterminate it, and that he will surround it with Free States? It is that, or Pierce is trying to cheat the Van Burens! Isn't it much more probable he is cheating the South? Nobody ever yet overreached Martin Van Buren, and we can imagine no motive that Pierce could have in attempting it. Their sentiments are identical—they have an equal abhorrence of slavery, and it is altogether natural that they should coalesce against that which they mutually loathed.

We are glad to see the Southern Locos coming to the rescue of the Abolitionists of the Buffalo Platform. It proves the identity of the Buffalo men with the New Hampshire Free-Soilers. It will awaken the Southern people to a true sense of the danger that menaces them. Van Buren could not get possession of the Government by the Buffalo movement, to enable him to crush the South, by surrounding it with free territory; he proposes to effect his object by means of his former subordinate from New Hampshire—and what may gratify both his pride and his revenge, the South is to be used as a blind instrument in the work of its own destruction.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The River and Harbor bill, as our readers have already seen, has passed the Senate, after undergoing amendments which increase the amount appropriated to about two millions of dollars. The Senate is Democratic by a decided majority, and yet the bill passed that body by a vote of 35 to 23, Messrs. Cass and Douglas, two Democratic candidates for the Presidency, voting in the affirmative. But this is not all. The bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary's, in the State of Michigan, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 115 to 48, although the Democracy have a majority of 55 in that branch of Congress.

This bill appropriates 750,000 acres of the public lands, which at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, are worth nearly a million of dollars. Thus we see the Democratic party voting away in one day at least three millions of dollars, to carry on a system which they pretend to denounce as unconstitutional, dangerous and corrupting. What confidence can the people repose in a party which thus shamelessly repudiates its professed principles, or announces those principles in language so enigmatical as to be susceptible of diametrically opposite interpretations?

The Democracy admit that there exists a difference of opinion among themselves, as to the true meaning of that part of the Baltimore platform which relates to the subject of internal improvement. But why, we ask, is this resolution permitted to stand as an authoritative exposition of the Democratic creed, when it is perfectly well known that one half of the party construe it one way and the other half another? Why did not the last National Democratic Convention inform the people whether or not this plank of the platform was intended to cover the River and Harbor question? The Baltimore Convention of 1848 adopted this same resolution, but at the next session of Congress it plainly appeared from the debates and votes on the River and Harbor bill, which was afterwards vetoed by Mr. Polk, that the Democracy were divided in opinion on this subject, one portion of the party contending that the platform was not intended to deny the power of Congress to improve Rivers and Harbors, whilst the other portion [illegible] in favor of the opposite construction. Here, then, the fact was distinctly ascertained that a radical difference of opinion prevailed in the ranks of the Democratic party, in respect to the real import of this important article of their creed, and it was a duty they owed alike to themselves and to the country, to offer some explanation of its meaning, and to define their position on the question to which it relates, in a manner that could not be misunderstood. Every consideration of candor, fair dealing and political honesty would seem to have dictated this course; but it did not comport with the views of the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore to adopt it. This august body contented itself with reiterating the old resolution, with a full and distinct knowledge on their part, that in the Southern States it would be construed to mean one thing and in the North Western States another. By a single word they could have cleared up all doubt as to what they meant when they said that Congress had no constitutional power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements, but they cautiously abstained from making any explanation, preferring to repeat a fraud from the practice of which they had already derived such important political advantages.

Liabilities of Telegraphing.—The last Legislature of Maine passed an act making telegraphic companies liable for error in despatches, either in transmission or writing out, to the amount paid for its transmission to its destination, both in and out of the State. In case of unreasonable delay to transmit or deliver, affecting the value of the despatch, the whole amount paid shall be refunded. Damages for falsifying a despatch from twenty to one hundred dollars. Operators, agents, clerks, and other officers are also held liable for any fraud committed or attempted by means of the telegraph.

"Oh, mother come quick—Angelina Arabella has General Pierced."

"What! my child?"

"Angelina has seen a toad and Gen. Pierced!"

"What does the child mean? Tell me this minute, what dreadful thing my pet darling has done."

"Why, she has General Pierced—she has *fainted!*"

A Frenchman got angry with a waiter. "You rascal," said he, "I blow your nose for you."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

FALSEHOOD OF THE 'STANDARD' EXPOSED IN ADVANCE.

In his last issue, the Editor of the "Standard" concludes an editorial on Gov. Graham's letter to the "Wilmington Commercial," in the following words: "We shall lay this letter before our readers in our next with some comments thereupon. We shall also, *in reply to inquiries from other States*, produce the proof from the record, that Mr. Graham voted in 1834, while a member of our State Assembly, *against giving to the people the right to elect their Governor!*"

Now, so far from this being the *truth*, we proceed to show that Gov. Graham *was in favor of amending the Constitution so as to give the election of Governor to the people.*

On Friday, Jan. 10th, 1834, Mr. Baird, from Rowan, introduced in the Senate sundry Resolutions on the subject of amending the State Constitution. They were referred to a Select Committee of two from each Judicial District. They had leave to sit during the Sessions of the Senate, and, in a short time, through their Chairman, Mr. Baird, reported "a Bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the People relative to a Convention for amending the Constitution of the State."

One of the provisions in this bill was to provide for the election of Governor by the people.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 31 yeas to 30 nays.

On the next day (January 11th,) the bill was taken up in the House of Commons, and was *indefinitely postponed*, by a vote of 64 yeas to 59 nays.

William A. Graham voted in the negative!

On the 13th of January, the Legislature adjourned, but the night of the very day on which the House of Commons rejected Mr. Baird's bill, a meeting was held of those members who were favorable to its adoption. It was a large and able assemblage. After its organization, Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Moore, of Stokes, Fisher, of Rowan, William A. Graham, of Hillsboro', and others, addressed the meeting.

Mr. Fisher introduced a series of Resolutions, one of which required the Chairman (General Jones) to appoint an Executive Committee to publish an address to the People of the State, on the subject of amending their State Constitution.

One Resolution of the series was as follows:

Resolved, further, That the Convention bill, which was rejected this day, by the House of Commons, *be spread at large upon the minutes of this meeting as a part of the same.*

These Resolutions passed *without a dissenting voice.*

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee, viz: W. H. Haywood, Jr., (Chairman) R. M. Saunders, Weston R. Gales, William A. Graham, James Seawell, and Will. R. Hargrove.

These proceedings may be found in the files of all our city papers of the dates they bear.

On the 10th of April following, the Executive Committee published an address to the people of the State, on the subject of amending our Constitution. In this address we find the following, viz:

IV. By the present Constitution, the election of your *Governor* is vested in the General Assembly, and it is proposed to transfer the exercise of this power to the people. It ought to be a sufficient reason for this change, that the Chief Executive is the officer of the People, and they desire to make the election themselves. Are *you* prepared to admit that this would be unsafe or unwise? The Governor has no power or patronage, by which he can control or corrupt the election. According to the theory of free governments in this country, he is intended to act as a salutary check upon legislative encroachments.—This is the great axiom of freedom, which your Bill of Rights affirms when it declares, that the "Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government ought to be kept forever separate and distinct from each other;" and yet it is remarkable, that your Governor is kept in a state of absolute dependence on the Legislature. *They elect him annually, and regulate at will his salary.*

The Legislative Department of this State's Government, is, in practice, subject to little or no control. The Judges elected by them, 'tis true, hold their office by a permanent tenure, but even they are paid according to legislative pleasure, and the very nature of the judicial office excludes their interference with questions that are merely political. And if the *public will* were so effectual a check as political theorists say it is, the causes which have impelled us to address you, would never have continued long enough, to make this appeal necessary."

This address, containing these sentiments, was signed by all the members of the Committee—William A. Graham's name appearing as prominent as any, and yet the "Standard" has the hardihood to promise, in advance, a falsification of history to predjudice Governor Graham: and this is done to gratify *his political enemies of other States, who are, through the Editor of the "Standard," prying into our history to find, if they can, find something to his injury!* But we have no fears, if they will stick to the truth. The false charge against him of having been opposed to Religious tolerance, has been successfully exposed and refuted. *This* is now brought on the political tapis, by one of his own fellow citizens, who has thus become the *tool* of a set of political spoilsmen elsewhere, who, having no sympathy with or for us, would do all in their power *to put down* and *keep down* our distinguished men! This spirit is what has, in times past, prevented our State from assuming the position she deserves amongst her sisters. Will it not be rebuked by every true North Carolinian?

Stage Robbed.—The Raleigh stage was robbed of two trunks near this place on the night of the 25th inst. The trunks contained $200 or $300 worth of wearing apparel, and were taken from the "boot" of the stage by unbuckling the straps.—Several persons have been arrested on suspicion, but having no evidence against them they were released.—*N. Carolinian.*

A western editor thinks Powers, the sculptor, is a swindler, because he *chiseled* an unfortunate Greek girl out of a block of marble.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB AT [illegible] SPRINGS, ROBESON CO[illegible]

This Club was organized [illegible] of the 28th inst., by calling [illegible] McLean to the Chair, and [illegible] com C. McNeill Secretary.

On motion, a committee [illegible] N. A. McLean, Calvin B[illegible] McEachin, was appointed [illegible] tions for the considerat[illegible] and also to recommend [illegible] manent organization [illegible] upon, the following Off[illegible]

William H. Brown, P[illegible] Daniel McNeill, N[illegible] Neill McNeill, Esq. [illegible] Archibald D. McNeill, [illegible] McP. Buie, Nathaniel M[illegible] McLean, William M[illegible] D. McLean, Malcom B[illegible] and John B. Clark, [illegible]

The following Com[illegible] pointed:

Secretaries.—Mal[illegible] John P. McEachern.

Executive Com[illegible] Lean, Hector McN[illegible] Samuel Smith, and W[illegible]

Committee of C[illegible] McLean, Daniel P. M[illegible] Galbreath.

The Club was [illegible] McLean, urging [illegible] Scott and Graham.

The next m[illegible] on Saturday the 11th [illegible] who are friendly [illegible] to attend.

On motion, the m[illegible] meet at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] September.

WILLIAM [illegible]
MALCOM C. McN[illegible]
JOHN P. McEACHERN.

The Democrat[illegible] allusion to Gen. [illegible] ments. They [illegible] themselves. [illegible] as a great [illegible] miration of [illegible] opponents [illegible] there found [illegible] ing, and [illegible] not in one [illegible] was disabl[illegible] Contreras [illegible] his brigade [illegible] morning [illegible] ted before he [illegible] ing able to [illegible] command [illegible] This is [illegible] bused, that [illegible] haustation [illegible] the enemy's [illegible] 8th of Sept. he [illegible] until more than [illegible] battle was over, [illegible] and just after it [illegible] the 12th of Septemb[illegible] make a movement [illegible] the guns of Chap[illegible] movement was [illegible] as to be unable [illegible] continued sick [illegible] when Chepultepec was [illegible] the morning of the [illegible] ing was over and [illegible] render of the city [illegible] Stevens says he [illegible] proposals had been [illegible] reported him [illegible] credit for that [illegible] —luck was against [illegible] in a battle.

When the Democrat[illegible] as a hero, we will [illegible] cords.—*Rich. Whig.*

Melancholy Event.—[illegible] painful duty to rec[illegible] that happened in [illegible] morning, the 22nd [illegible] and Martin J. [illegible] the town, [illegible] above menti[illegible] ing Sigman's H[illegible] was twice [illegible] different [illegible] tol did not [illegible] the second [illegible] abdomen. The [illegible] pistol passed [illegible] Pickett languish[illegible] pain and agony [illegible] when he died.

Mr. Boyd has [illegible] await his trial at the [illegible] of Law to be held [illegible]

For the present [illegible] upon the facts [illegible] tragical affair, as [illegible] undergo a judicial [illegible]

Rather Awkward.—[illegible] exchange has the following [illegible] trative of the mistakes which [illegible] ably happen in the Spiritual[illegible]

A gentleman was, a few w[illegible] terrogating the invisible [illegible] raps, as to the disease of wh[illegible] rapper) died. With consid[illegible] difficulty and delay, the reply [illegible] out "consumption." The [illegible] ed a little dissatisfied; and [illegible] the company, who was [illegible] hastened immediately to explain [illegible] are a variety of forms of disease [illegible] which may well enough come [illegible] general name consumption [illegible] very well," said the [illegible] hardly applies in this case [illegible] professes to be [illegible] boot!" The rapper was [illegible] make any further revelations [illegible] dium.

Terrific Tornado.—We [illegible] a most terrific and destructive [illegible] passed across the lower end of R[illegible] County on Tuesday night last. It [illegible] was from South to North. We [illegible] a very imperfect account of its [illegible] We have heard however that S[illegible] son, Esq. on the stage road, suffered [illegible] damage in fences, building, and [illegible] the upper road, we are informed [illegible] Mr. M'Millan had his dwelling [illegible] its foundation, together with his [illegible] and fences. At the time his house [illegible] blown down, himself and family [illegible] lected at the door and all of them [illegible] unhurt. Near his worksh[illegible] heavy cart just finished, which [illegible] demolished, even the wheels [illegible] pieces, the spokes twisted off [illegible] in every direction. The [illegible] nado was, fortunately, very [illegible] consequently have reason to [illegible] vastation was limited.—[illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

[illegible] SEPTEMBER 7, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"Gen. Scott commenced his military [illegible] misfortune much [illegible] than anything that has been [illegible] against Gen. Pierce. He [illegible] in the battle of Queenstown, surrendered himself and [illegible] amounting to 7619 [illegible] of war to a British [illegible] eight hundred." [illegible] Aug. 14, 1852.

[illegible] statement of the [illegible] in the same conspicuous [illegible] precisely the same principle [illegible] paper publishes an extract [illegible] of April 27, 1852. [illegible] keep it there as long as [illegible] The Observer is so pub[illegible]

[illegible] men actually surrender[illegible] on the occasion referred [illegible] was 293, instead of [illegible]

[illegible]—Henry W. Miller, [illegible] the State at large, will [illegible] of Granville at Oxford [illegible] Whigs of Franklin next [illegible] meeting at Hillsboro',

[illegible] Esq., Whig Assistant [illegible] the people of Robeson [illegible] Friday the 24th [illegible] College on Saturday

[illegible] Esq., has been [illegible] Whig candidate for [illegible]

[illegible]—The Washington U[illegible] Locofoco papers make [illegible] of the "indelicacy" of [illegible] acceptance of Gen. Scott [illegible] letter. It is styled an [illegible]" letter, an "indelicate" at[illegible] by a false represen[illegible] Scott's position.

[illegible] cannot see how Mr. Graham [illegible] or in justice to his own [illegible] have done less than state the [illegible] of Gen. Scott. He declined [illegible] by citizens of Massachusetts and North Carolina. Courtesy [illegible] who preferred the honor required [illegible] of the reasons for declining. It [illegible] nominated Mr. Graham did so [illegible] of all good distrust of General [illegible] upon the slavery question [illegible] to his own character require[illegible] Graham should show that he [illegible] the ticket with a man whose po[illegible] this question was national and [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Graham's letter was [illegible] document. How much [illegible] is it in him to [illegible] in reply to calls up[illegible] William R. King to [illegible] at Goldsborough and [illegible] Mass Meetings of [illegible] To speak and canvass [illegible] office of Vice Presi[illegible] which should [illegible] The Union [illegible] in Mr. King [illegible] meetings. But [illegible] in William [illegible] a letter declining a [illegible] at a great [illegible]"

[illegible] trust that the attacks [illegible] in the [illegible] upon Mr. Graham [illegible] They can adopt no [illegible] to him the vote [illegible]

[illegible] Bill will go into [illegible] It embraces the [illegible] which we find in [illegible]

[illegible] circular, [illegible] matter, not ex[illegible] in weight to pay one [illegible] of the United States, [illegible] ounce or fraction of an [illegible] If the postage [illegible] periodicals is paid [illegible] in advance at the of[illegible] terms to be pre[illegible] of the rates. Newspa[illegible] not weighing over 1½ [illegible] the State where pub[illegible] the above rates. Small [illegible] periodicals and pamphlets [illegible] than 16 octavo pages [illegible] to one address and [illegible] ounces, prepaid by [illegible] an ounce. Transient [illegible] by stamps or other[illegible] rates. [illegible] unbound, not over four [illegible] an ounce within 3000 [illegible] an ounce over 3000 [illegible] cent added if not pre[illegible] matter to be weighed when [illegible] papers to be sent free, one [illegible] subscriber in the [illegible] published. [illegible] to and from newspa[illegible] may be enclosed without [illegible] enclosures can be made [illegible] are forbidden.

[illegible] SUPPORT OF PIERCE AND [illegible] a few days ago, the [illegible] four Senators who voted [illegible] the fugitive slave law, [illegible] Among these three [illegible] of Wisconsin. This [illegible] an earnest supporter of [illegible] and was the only mem[illegible] who addressed the Demo[illegible] Washington last week on the oc[illegible] a Hickory pole.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—A recent official statement shows that $84,000,000 of acres of the Public Lands have been *given* by Congress to the *new* States in which the lands lie. At the late session of Congress, 7,000,000 of acres have been similarly disposed of—and the Homestead Bill, though not finally passed, commanded sufficient strength to pass the House of Representatives.

The 91,000,000 acres given away, would have produced, if sold by the Government, about $115,000,000.

At the preceding session of Congress, 2,160,000 acres of land were given to one Rail Road company in Illinois. It is estimated by the company that in ten years from this time these lands will be worth to it $25,000,000!

These are startling facts, and should arouse the people of the old States, and especially the Southern States, to a bold assertion of their right to share in the public property. Prompt action is necessary. For, under the policy of the Democratic party, the new States are rapidly appropriating to purposes of education and internal improvement the vast domain in which the old States, the original owners, ought to be at least equal sharers.

The effect of this policy is disastrous to the South. The improvements which the already powerful North Western States are enabled to effect by this Congressional liberality induce emigration from the poorer and less progressive states of the South. We decline in influence and wealth and population, whilst the anti-slavery interest is constantly increased, by the ruinous [illegible] policy of that party which claims to be the especial guardian of our interests.

How long are we to submit to such outrages? How long shall we continue in power, a party whose platform denies to us the right of a share in the public lands? If it is right to give land to Illinois and Michigan, is it less right to give it to North Carolina? If it is right to distribute the lands among a few States, is it less right to distribute to all? Are not we [illegible] to dig canals, to build plank roads and railroads, and to educate our people?

It is time that partisan prejudice on this subject should be done away with, for we shall never obtain our rights until a Whig President and a Whig Congress carry out the Whig policy of distribution among *all* the States.

MR. GRAHAM'S LETTER.—We are glad to see that the Wilmington Journal has had the fairness (quite unusual) to publish Mr. Graham's letter to the Editor of the Commercial. Its publication completely refutes the Journal's **bold attempt** at misrepresentation. That paper, in its comments, says:

"Will our readers be kind enough to remark, that Mr. Graham refers to the "Omnibus" bill reported by Mr. Clay from the Committee of thirteen—that it was *that* bill—*that* scheme of adjustment, for the passage of which Gen. Scott was so anxious. And will they still farther be good enough to remember that the Fugitive Slave Law was neither part nor parcel of that bill, nor entered in any form or shape into that scheme of adjustment, but was introduced by Mr. Mason of Virginia, as a separate and independent measure. Now, the [illegible] adjustment—the admission of California, and the dismemberment of Texas [illegible] the Fugitive Slave Law [illegible] session of 1849-'50, [illegible] upon by the South [illegible]—Gen. Graham does not assert that General Scott was in favor of the Fugitive Law introduced by Mr. Mason of Virginia, and which was finally insisted upon by the South. Neither Mr. Graham nor any other man, who knows anything about the matter, and has any regard for truth, or any respect for himself, *can* so assert, for he was not."

The Journal tells just half the truth.—It *is* true, that Gen. Scott supported the "Omnibus" bill, and it is true that Mr. Graham so says in his letter. But the Journal insinuates, (it dare not assert,) that Mr. Graham does not speak of Gen. Scott's supporting the Compromise as it passed in separate bills—the fugitive slave law being considered by all parties, one of those bills.

The following paragraph from Mr. Graham's letter, as published in the Journal, sets that at rest:

"I arrived in Washington, upon the invitation of President Fillmore to the Navy Department, on the last day of July, 1850. On that day the "omnibus" bill, so called, reported by Mr. Clay from the committee of thirteen, was rejected, and the whole subject of dispute was thrown open for agitation anew. I found Gen. Scott acting as Secretary of War, in which situation he continued for several weeks; and happening to take lodgings at the same hotel, I was in daily and intimate intercourse with him from *that time until the consummation of the compromise by the passage of its various provisions, in separate bills.* No one, in my sphere of acquaintance, felt more deeply the importance of the crisis, none exhibited more zeal in behalf of these measures, by arguments and persuasion among his friends, and none rejoiced more heartily when it was supposed all danger was averted by their final passage than did he."

The Wilmington Journal cannot be induced to publish Mr. Wade's letter or Mr. Mapp's letter. Its excuse is want of room. It has not room in its columns for two short letters, but fills up nearly a column with misrepresentation of them!

The Journal's course in this affair is in effect an admission that it seeks to pass off as truth what have been proven to be falsehoods. We published both sides.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 28, 1852.

I have just had a conversation with a highly intelligent gentleman from New Hampshire, who gave me many particulars in regard to Gen. Pierce, (or *Perce*, as they pronounce it.) His account is favorable to Pierce's personal, professional, and intellectual character, in all material respects but one, and that is, that his habits of conviviality were such whilst in Congress, that his friends induced him to resign to save him from the effects of the constant temptations to excess which a residence in Washington presents. His habits have been far better since he left Congress, though still not free from occasional excesses. If he had been an industrious man, I learn that he would have been very eminent for talents.

My informant lives on the line of the State of Maine, in which he practised Law for many years. He is confident that Maine will go for Scott and Graham. Of course he has no such expectation as to New Hampshire. He says that Maine is a Whig State, whenever a full party vote can be had. And such a vote he is confident will be brought out in November.—The great popularity of Gen. Scott, arising from his adjustment of the Maine boundary troubles—the unbounded popularity of Mr. Evans, who, in the Baltimore Convention obstinately resisted the nomination of Mr. Webster, and the powerful influence of the two leading Whig papers of the State, which are ardently devoted to Scott,—all combined, will, he is satisfied, rouse the Whig party to come out in all its strength. Mr. Evans feels himself personally responsible for his State, since he prevented its going for Webster in Convention; and he has admiration for Gen. Scott combined with personal dislike of Webster, to induce him to take care of Maine.

I was glad to see the statesmanlike reply of Mr. Badger to Sumner's abolition speech. It furnished a happy contrast to the [illegible] remarks of Clemens of Alabama, which were totally out of place in such a body as the Senate. I hope that a full and correct report of Mr. Badger's speech will appear in the Observer. It is [illegible] gratifying to my personal feelings and to my State pride to mark the high position which Mr. Badger has attained in the Senate. He dignifies that exalted station not less by his gentlemanly bearing than by his pre-eminent talents and acquirements. In both respects he has not a superior in the Senate.

I see that my suspicion of Polk's being drunk the other day when he called every body a *liar*, is confirmed. There is a shocking amount of intemperance about the Capitol, and no man of the least tendency to that debasing habit ought to be sent to Congress. The character of the country and the welfare of the man ought alike to forbid it.

The "harmonious democracy" in the city of New York had some funny scenes at their ward meetings on Thursday night last. Broken heads and bloody noses were the order of the night; whilst the defeated party (the abolition wing) do not hesitate to say that they were cheated out of the election (which was for Delegates to their various party Conventions) by the most open frauds, such as scattering the Barnburner votes on the floor and taking the boxes with Hunker tickets in their stead. The following, from a Locofoco paper, will give an idea of the scene. It might serve as a description for several other wards:—

"The scenes at the Fourth Ward poll, at the drinking-house corner of Oliver and Henry sts., it would be difficult to describe. The strife was between a party of rowdies in behalf of Dr. Hilton, as candidate for Coroner, and Dr. O'Donnell for same office. The room swarmed like a bee-hive. Rowdies bareheaded, stripped to their shirts, or undershirts, were rushing through the crowd, in the house, helping up voters of their kind, and hindering their opponents. The streets were thronged by hundreds. Dr. Hilton's rowdies made a charge and cleared the room, after a short but sanguinary conflict. The O'Donnell party rallied quietly and were getting in votes quite rapidly, when the Hilton rowdies made an assault armed with glass bottles, and cleared the room. The fight changed to the street and became extensive. The house and its inmates was assailed with stones and brickbats, and the windows were badly injured. It is thought that 25 at least were injured in the affray. Ex-Ald. Purser had his countenance damaged by a severe blow."

Another Locofoco paper, (the Evening Post,) says,—

"Should the delegates who were chosen make popular selections, it will be highly creditable to the patriotism of the bullies and ruffians of the city, and no part of the honor will belong to the quiet and orderly portion of its citizens. At least, nine-tenths of all the votes polled were cast by the former class, and even if their virtue had given way before the outside pressure of bad money and bad gin, the result would not have been varied.

"In order that their judgments and independence might not be unduly influenced, the inspectors had uniformly shut themselves up in some place to which there was but one entrance accessible to voters, and that was about seven feet from the ground, so that no one could see what was done with the tickets, nor obtain, without great difficulty, any evidence that they did not all find their proper destination.

"In only one ward, we believe—the fifteenth—this arrangement failed to prove entirely efficacious. Some sceptical democrat, suspecting foul play, procured himself to be lifted up and put through the hole into the inspectors room, where he discovered the floor to be strewed with the tickets of one of the contesting parties."

SARATOGA, Aug. 30, 1852.

The course of Mr. Webster has astonished and mortified many of those who have long admired him. In common with many whom I have heard speak of his present position, I consider his peculiar friends as doing all they can to dishonor him by the contemptible movement now making to run him for the Presidency; and that he is dishonoring himself by allowing that movement for one moment to have the sanction of his tacit approval. After he and his friends had gone into the Whig Convention, had strained every nerve to get the nomination, and had failed to get it, it is mean and little beyond expression to set himself up to defeat the election of him who did get it, and who, if he has not the prodigious intellect of Mr. Webster, has served his country full as long, as faithfully, and as usefully, and has always had honor enough to give to his successful Whig competitors his cordial and hearty support. In 1840, in 1844, and in 1848, General Scott had a large party of friends in the Whig Convention—sometimes, and I believe every time, a much larger party than Mr. Webster had in the late Baltimore Convention. Well, did Gen. Scott oppose the nomination in either of those cases, and allow himself to be thrust forward to defeat the duly selected candidate of his party? Not he! The noble soul of the old Hero would have scorned such a proposal. Like Henry Clay, he quietly bowed to the will of the people, and urged his friends to sustain that will.

I confess that Mr. Webster was my second choice for President. But, after his present demonstration, I would not vote for him for any office, from President down to constable.

Neither Mr. Webster nor his friends can hope that he will get one solitary Electoral vote. The only effects of the movement will be to help Pierce, to injure Scott, and to disgrace Webster. What glorious objects for *Whigs* to struggle for!

That it is all a Pierce movement is evident in many ways, not the least insignificant fact being, that the New York Herald of yesterday calls upon the friends of Mr. Webster in that city "not to delay, for procrastination has hitherto been the main cause of their defeat."

An attempt is made by the Locofoco papers to produce the impression that Mr. Choate, Mr. Everett, and other leading Whigs of Massachusetts, refuse to support Scott. The story is denounced in this morning's Whig papers as false. Mr. Choate is about to take the stump in favor of Scott, and the others named, being personal friends of Mr. Webster, lend no countenance to a movement calculated to dishonor him.

The U. S. Senate is "progressing," fast. Twice during the last week did two members apply the terms "puppy," and "contemptible puppy," to two of their fellow members. In both cases, Northern anti-fighting men were the recipients, and Southern Locofocos the bestowers, of the classic phrase.

The Locofoco Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of New York will meet on Wednesday. Its approach has produced a terrible squabble in the Canal Board, a body composed of four abolition Locofocos and three anti-abolition Locofocos, who have the disposal of several millions of dollars of the State's funds. One of the anti-abolitionists is a candidate for the nomination for Governor. To defeat him, and his friends and party, the abolitionists charge their opponents with the grossest frauds. The Locofoco papers give us to understand that nothing would have been heard of the swindle but for that object. One of them says,—

"Now, in view of this state of things among the leaders of the "harmonious" democracy at the capital, what does it indicate? Does it look like obtaining a victory on the State ticket? Is there not something ominous in the fact, that two hunker Superintendents should be attacked by the Auditor, and a hunker Commissioner by the Attorney General, on the very eve of selecting candidates for State officers? The time is now so near at hand for the State convention, that there can scarcely exist a doubt but this matter will be discussed there—that the barnburners in the Canal Board will be reprimanded and highly censured for opening the wound again before the election. The office seekers would have preferred that such charges should have been deferred until after the election. They now see that as the breach has been opened at the Canal Board, the feeling must eventually extend throughout the State, and the result may be that the whigs will elect their Governor, Lieutenant Governor—thereby securing the Senate, the House of Assembly, and a Canal Commissioner, and likely carry the electoral vote of the State for General Scott."

There's New York Locofoco honesty for you!

I have what I regard as reliable assurances that Scott and Graham will carry this State by a handsome majority, and Massachusetts by a plurality of 20,000.

We have a glorious day, succeeding one of incessant rain. There is still a crowd at the principal hotels. It has been the most successful season ever known here.

FRESHET IN THE YADKIN.—Extract of a letter dated

"LEXINGTON, Sept. 2, 1852.

"We have had a great deal of rain in the up country. The Yadkin river was higher on Sunday last than it has ever before been known by the 'oldest inhabitant' —said to have been 4 to 6 feet higher than two years ago, and 3 feet higher than the great freshet of 1816. Large quantities of corn destroyed, and a number of bridges, mills, cotton-gins, cotton-screws, &c. have been swept off. The heaviest rains were West of us, I presume, as the streams in this county were not unusually high."

FROM EUROPE.—The America arrived at Halifax on the 31st ult. Political news of no interest. The price of cotton had advanced ⅛d. Breadstuffs had declined.

PARTISAN FEELING IN THE U. S. SENATE.—The nomination of E. A. Bradford of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McKinley, was laid on the table by the Senate. His nomination had given almost universal satisfaction and no objection was made to his qualifications. But Mr. Bradford is *a Whig*, and the office tendered him would be acceptable to many Democrats in case Pierce is elected. Hence action is postponed in hope that the Presidential election will result in a Locofoco triumph.

Upon this subject the National Intelligencer remarks:

"We learn from the "Union" of yesterday that, in secret session of the Senate, the nomination of E. A. Bradford, of Louisiana, to be Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Judge McKinley, deceased, was taken up, and *laid on the table.*

"This is precisely after the pattern of the worst days of the Democracy, when all propriety was set at defiance in the Senate by laying on the table the nomination by President Adams of the present Attorney General Crittenden to be a Judge of the United States, in order to drive the appointment up to the coming Administration, hoping that it would be a Democratic one.

We also learn from the "Union" that the nomination of Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, Commissioner of Land Claims in California, was rejected; and also that of Jerome Fuller, of New York, as Judge of the District of Minnesota.

"We have also information, from the same source, that "many nominations were necessarily permitted to lie over." We presume that at the next session of Congress, when the election of President Scott shall have been ascertained, they will be "permitted" to be acted upon."

WHIG MOVEMENTS.—The Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, attended by several thousand delegates, has ratified the nominations of the National Convention.

An immense Whig meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 1st inst. The thousands in attendance were addressed by a number of Whig members of Congress.

The Crops.—"We saw yesterday," says the Mobile (Ala.) *Tribune*, of the 25th ult., "a gentleman who had travelled extensively in Noxubee, (Miss.) and Pickens, Greene and Sumter in this State. He tells us that the planters generally despair of making more than half a crop of Cotton. The worm was every where in those counties, and while the weed generally looked well, there was a great deficiency of bolls.

"The crops of corn and small grains were every where excellent, showing that there will be not only an abundance but a superfluity of that kind of food among the planters."

The Mobile *Register*, of the 25th ult., publishes the following extract from a letter, dated near Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., August 15th, and received by a commercial house in that city:

"The prospects for a Cotton crop have sadly changed within the last six days.—The worms are making way with every thing in the shape of young bolls and squares. Where or when they will cease, God only knows, not soon I fear from the kind of weather we have. I noticed many, yes very many stalks, this morning, with neither form, blossom or boll left. Last year we commenced picking a month earlier than we will this year, so that even with the same amount to gather, it could not be gathered. So that if the worm had kept quiet, the crop could not have come up to that of last year. I think from the appearance of crops on the sandy lands, between here and Selma, that the prospect is altogether better. A few days, however, may change things there."

The stage-driver on the route between Cheraw and Fayetteville was shot on his box near Laurel Hill, by a young man by the name of McFarland. The weapon was a double-barreled shot gun.—*W. Argus.*

Which is a Federalist?—The Democratic papers say that Gen. Pierce took part in the last war with Great Britain—and after the death of Gen. Pike, succeeded him in command. This was certainly a very great feat on his part, if true—for he was not more than ten or twelve years of age at the time. But we read in Breckenridge's history of the war, that the then Governor of New Hampshire refused to permit the people of that State to go to the frontier to repel a foreign foe. *It was unconstitutional!* It is these same people who are now denouncing Gen. Scott as a Federalist!—*New Orleans Campaign Republic.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5.—St'r Fanny Lutterloh, and Sept. 6 St'r Rowan, with boats Starr and Ben Berry in tow, with goods for E Euller, B Rose & son, C T Haigh & son, H & E J Lilly, D W C Johnson, Benbow, Kyle & co, J S Grant, E Beckerdite, S H Steel, N King, Ray & Pearce, Hooker & Hays, T S Lutterloh & co, P N Starbuck, D & W McLaurin, A W Steel, J Utley.

Sept. 4.—St'r Chatham and tow Boat Telegraph, with goods for Hauser & Wilson, King & Hege, B Bailey, Earnhardt & Adderton, A H Marsh & Son, J H & J Martine, J Cowles, J A Boyden, Woodruff & co, Cane Creek co, E Belo, C Stauber, Freeman & Ross, M A Baker, F L Gorrell, Benham & Spear, J Miller, Blount's Creek co, J P Mabry, G Walker, Island Ford co, J Newlin & son, G M Bingham, J & B G Worth, Rankin & McLean, Council & Cain, G Womack, J W Baker, H H Beard & son, A T Zevely, J P Covington, O H Dockery, Maxwell & Horah, T B Tyson, J W & S Crowson, R J Steel, Jenkins & Roberts, L H Webb, Johnson & Kelly, H L Myrover, E Glover, Dr S Kerr, S H Steel, A W Steel, Young & McCain, Rose, Crenshaw & co, J P Smith, J Utley, J J Brunn.

Sept. 2.—Henrietta Co, Cook & Johnson, P Taylor, W F Moore, Boner & Clinard, N Sikes, Lawrence & Troy, Brown, Frailey & co, D F Dunton, Worth & Thomas, W Cole, Murphy & Block, N B Dozeir, F & H Frieze, S T Hawley & Son, J C Thompson, S J Hinsdale, Rockfish co, W J McDiarmid, Jones & Nicholson, P P Johnson, A Johnson & co, Willkings & co, J M Beasley, Beaver Creek co, A McMillan, Hall & Sackett, S J Hinsdale, S W T & co, J H Hall, Dr G C McGregor, McDonald & McMaster, H & E J Lilly, Cook & Taylor, D & W McLaurin, A W Steel, J Utley, E J Hale & son, S W James, W H Campbell, W Draughon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 31—Brig Itaska from Boston. Sept 1—Brigs Buena Vista from New York, Pembroke from Boston; Schrs Mary Isabella from Baltimore, E H Rowley from Philadelphia, Elouise and Wm H Smith from New York. 2—Schrs Noble from Boston, Emily Kerr from Charleston.

DIED,

At Mrs. Flora McLean's, near Fox's Island, on the 25th ult., Mr. WILLIAM RABSON, a resident of Randolph county, a native of England, emigrated to this country about 15 years ago, and for the last 2½ years employed on the Cape Fear Navigation. He leaves a wife and daughter to lament their bereavement.—[COM.

Ashboro' Herald copy.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	13	14
BEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	13	14
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9⅝	
Prime,	9½	
Fair,	9¼	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6½	7
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	30	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	75	80
Wheat,	80	85
Oats,	35	40
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	16	17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—The stock on hand becoming light, and not much offering. We advance our quotations.

Beeswax—We advance on this article to correspond with sales.

Cotton—Considerable sold last week, principally at 9½ to 9⅝.

Corn—Not much on hand; present quotations easily obtained.

Flour—Present marks rather hard to get.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—In demand, stock light, yellow dip held at 2 75, virgin 2 75, hard 1 35, market firm. Spirits—37 offered, holders asking 38. No change in Bacon. Corn dull at 50 cts. Lard 13 to 14. Slight advance on Fayetteville Flour, supply moderate. Timber dull, several rafts on the market.

At Charleston, cotton 8½ to 11½. Corn 64.

Total receipts of cotton 3,020,933 bales. Increase 688,068 bales.

JOSEPH C. HOOPER

NOTIFIES his friends that he will not resume his School this Winter.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1t

We are authorised to announce

Col. ALEXANDER D. McLEAN, of Summerville, Col. Comd't of the 34th Regiment, as a candidate for Brigadier General, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Gen Dowd.

Sept. 1, 1852. 22-swlt*tE

Wilmington papers will copy until Election, and send bills to this Office.

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.

Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders.

She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua-making.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

ALSO—Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Rope and Bagging, Coffee, Sugar and Tea, Iron, Nails, Salt, Crockery and Glass-ware; Ploughs, Nos. 6, 10, 11, 18½ and 19, with casting to match; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters of superior kind.

All of the above goods will be sold or exchanged for produce on reasonable terms.

Friends and customers are invited to call at the old stand, Green street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23-1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle before the first day of October, and save cost by so doing.

W. F. BARNES.

Lumberton, Sept. 3, 1852. 23t10

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *COMPLETE STOCK* of

Groceries and Provisions,

Embracing almost every article usually kept in that line, at the YELLOW BUILDING, a few doors above the State Bank and one door above M. W. Jessup's, on Gillespie street, and would be pleased to exhibit any thing in their line to those who may favor them with a call.

—ALSO—

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Wood-ware, Liquors, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and a good assortment of Dry Goods.

To the above Stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1852. 22tf

GROCERIES.

45 BAGS Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
6 Hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Barrels Refined Sugar,
5 Barrels granulated Loaf Sugar,
2 Boxes double-refined Do.,
20 Hhds. sweet Molasses,
Imperial, Hyson and Gunpowder Teas
20 Gross Matches,
100 lbs. ground Pepper,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
500 lbs. Sal. Soda,
4 Bbls. Copperas,
7 bbls. and ½ bbls. "Eagle Mills" Snuff
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
1 bbl. Alum,
Putty in Bladders and Tin Canisters
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
24 doz. Yeast Powders,
Bar Soap,
100 Kegs Nails, (assorted) best brands
Colgate and Hull's fine Soaps,

And a great many other goods for sale low by
H. BRANSON & SON.

September 2. 22-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Two Fathers, an original Spanish romance by Adolfus Calpe, three parts—1st, The Ruins of the Paraclete, 2d, Hector Alone, 3d, Science and love: Wilfred Montressor, or the Secret Order of the Seven, a romance of Life in New York, by the author of Abel Parsons, or the Brother's Revenge, &c., 75c: Hunting the Romantic, or the Adventures of a Novel Reader, from the French of Jules Sandeau, 50: The Discarded Daughter, or the Children of the Isle, a tale of the Chesapeake, by Mrs. Southworth: The Lives of Gen. Pierce and Wm. R. King, 25: Professor Julius Caesar Hannibal's Scientific Discourses, originally published in the N. O. Picayune: The Boston Academy's Manual of Church Music, by Lowell Mason; Blank Books; School Books, &c., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 4.

Fine Timber and Turpentine Land for sale, in Robeson County.

1300 ACRES, adjoining the lands of William Grimsley, Alexander McIntyre, and others, very heavily timbered and fine turpentine land, from three to five miles from Raft Swamp, and from five to six miles from Lumber River.

270 acres, adjoining Joseph Smith, Esq.

450 acres, known as the "old Nermont Mill Tract." A never-failing stream runs through this tract, and it is considered one of the best seats for a mill or manufacturing purposes in the county. Apply to

WILLIAM McNEILL,
R. S. FRENCH,
Lumberton.

Sept. 3, 1852. 23-6w

Robeson Land for sale.

ON Monday the 4th day of October, (being the first day of Superior Court,) we will offer for sale to the highest bidder, one acre Lot in the town of Lumberton, lying at the foot of the street leading to the Bridge, on which is situated the Storehouse lately occupied by the subscribers. Also, 20 acres on the Western side of the River, about 150 yards from the Bridge, known as the Brick-yard lot. Also, 160 acres about two miles from Lumberton, adjoining the lands of Dr. Edmund McQueen and others. Terms will be accommodating and made known at the sale. In the mean time application can be made to R. S. French, Lumberton.

JAMES WOOD.
DAVID A. WOOD

Lumberton, Sept. 3, 1852. 23-3w

GUANO.

BEST quality Peruvian GUANO, just received and for sale by

RAY & PEARCE.

Sept. 6, 1852. 23*2t

READ THIS!

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale the place on which he now lives, containing 558 acres, situated near the Red Springs, in Robeson county.—About 100 acres are under cultivation, and produce well. The society is unsurpassed for morality, and a good School at the Red Springs will soon be in operation, which is within a mile; and the School is expected to be permanent. A further description of the land is unnecessary, as it is presumed any person desirous of purchasing will examine for themselves. Terms favorable.

NATHANIEL McDOUGALD.

Red Springs P. O., Robeson Co., } 23-3t
August 31, 1852. }

NOTICE.

AT August Term, 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, the undersigned obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Nancy McNeill, deceased, and would hereby give general notice to all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MALCOM C. McNEILL, Adm'r.

August 23, 1852. 23-3t

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution commences on the first MONDAY in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy, by L. Agassiz, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator, F. T. Miles, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery, J. F. M. Geddings, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

D. J. Cain, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.

J. Ford Prioleau, M. D., Physician to the Hospital of the Alms House, at which lectures are delivered twice a week on Diseases, the diagnosis discriminated, and the student indoctrinated in their treatment.

Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital, by the Professors of the Medical College.

At a special meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of S. Carolina, held on the 3d day of January 1852, Dr. L. AGASSIZ was unanimously elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy, with the distinct understanding that the collegiate expenses of the student are not to be increased by this addition to the course.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.

Charleston, Aug. 17, 1852. 22-1aw5w

NEW SCHOOL.

ON 15th September next, the subscriber will open a SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the room adjoining the house recently occupied by Mr. Chas. Montague.

JESSE P. SMITH.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1852. 21*4t

$25 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber, in May last, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains near Sparta, Tennessee, my negro man JULIUS. He is 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a copper complexion, and has lost some of his front teeth. I think he is aiming to make his way back to North Carolina, Chatham county, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward to any person who will take him up and confine him in any jail so that I get him again. Any person who may take him up can give me information by writing to me at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, or to Allen & Benn, Gaston, N. C.

WILLIAM W. CLEMENTS.
11-*2m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*ypd

☞ A gentleman, well recommended, wishes to be employed to attend to any business, or to the collection of any claims, in the South or South-West. For information, apply in writing to the office of the Observer.

August 8, 1852. 15*4t

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.
March 10, 1852. 75-tf

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,

Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church.
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS,
ROBERT WOOTEN.
July 31, 1852. 63*tf

EXPECTING DAILY.

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 5 inches in diameter, and □.

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch □ to 2½, and 2 [illegible]

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.
March 6, 1852. 71-tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in August 1851, a Negro Girl named MILLY, belonging to the estate of Murdock D. Murphy, dec'd. The girl is of dark complexion, stout, and about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high.

She has relatives in Lumberton, about which place she may be lurking.

The above reward will be paid for her confinement in any Jail in the State, or for her delivery to the subscriber at Gillopolis.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Robeson county, Aug. 20, 1852. 15-4tpd

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1500 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with Thos. J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

$35 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Saron Church, in Richmond county, on Monday the 23d of August, a DARK BAY STUD HORSE, has a scar on his right side near the girth, a small white spot on his rump, and is about six years old.

I will give Ten Dollars for information that will lead to the recovery of the Horse, and Twenty-Five Dollars for the detection of the thief. The horse is supposed to have been stolen by some one of a gang of villians that have been for some time infesting Richmond county.

SAMUEL USHER.
Macedonia, Montgomery Co., N. C., August 26, 1852. 21-4t*

FALL GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our usual supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy *Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.*

In addition to our usual variety, we also offer a large stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Consisting of

Coats, Over-coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, &c.

All of which we are disposed to sell at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to examine our stock.

H. & L. J. LILLY.
August 27, 1852. 21*6t

☞ Those of our customers having Notes or Accounts of long standing will please call and settle.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday the 15th September. The College is thoroughly organized, Faculty full, and the entire expense for board, tuition, &c. $38 to $45 per Session of five months. The location is near the Plank Road, one hundred miles from Fayetteville.

B. CRAVEN, President.
August 27, 1852. 21*4t

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills:—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.:—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-*tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do., Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

Brigadier General Election.

THE friends of Col. J. G. McDugald, of Bladen County, respectfully present him to the Commissioned Officers of the 4th Brigade N. C. Militia, for the office of Brigadier Gen'l. Election on the 18th September.

August 21, 1852. 19-te

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER for sale,
6 Bales Gunny Cloth,
Dundee Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
2 Casks London Porter,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee,
Sugars—Loaf, Crushed, Refined, Porto Rico and N. Orleans,
White Lead,
Linseed and Tanner's Oil,
Nails, Iron, Steel, &c.

August 21. 19-5t

FALL STOCK, 1852.
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 23, 1852. 19-tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.
August 16, 1852. 1-tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery: 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
August 18, 1852. 18tf

PLANK ROAD CONTRACTS.

THE President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company will receive proposals to construct the 2d Division of their Road, beginning at Puppy Creek and ending at or near Blue's Bridge on Drowning Creek, a distance of 19 miles, until the 1st Oct. next, at 12 o'clock.

For plans, estimates and specifications, application may be made to John M. Rose, Sec'y of the Company, to John Eccles, Engineer, or to the undersigned.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't.
August 16, 1852. 18-t10

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement of

PICKET L. CHANCE,

Of Richmond county, N. C., in any Jail so that he may be brought to justice. He weighs from 120 to 130 lbs., about five feet seven inches high, dark hair—it is said that he sometimes changes its color by hair dye—has a small naked spot upon the back of his head, which may be detected by close examination; his eyes dark blue, as well as recollected. He has a down guilty look, and when a person looks at him is apt to turn his face off; has light or very little beard, fair skin, about 22 years of age, rather stoopshouldered. Said chance has been for some time engaged in connection with one William M. Duty (who is now confined in the Jail at Winston, Forsyth county, N. C.,) in stealing cotton, horses, and passing counterfeit money, &c. An additional reward of Fifteen Dollars is also offered by the Sheriff of Forsyth county.

JOSEPH HINES,
G. D. TYSON,
THOS. ROPER,
J. A. BALDWIN,
J. J. BENNETT,
R. BOWDON,
and others.

Covington, Richmond Co., N. C., July 29, 1852. 15tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west offers to sell his possessions in Moore county, N. C., situated on Juniper Creek, containing Twelve Hundred acres of land in one body. This land is well adapted for the culture of corn, cotton and wheat; for turpentine it is not to be surpassed, also for pine; is convenient to two turpentine distilleries—one in Moore, the other in Cumberland, either not exceeding four or five miles from said land; also, a sufficiency of water to put a distillery on the premises. A good dwelling and out houses on a high and healthy situation. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

COLIN McFADYEN.
August 9. 15-8&w2m

NEW FISH.

NOS. 2 and 3 Mackerel for sale by
BRANSON & SON.
August 9. 15-tf

10 BARRELS GLUE,

FOR Sale by
BRANSON & SON.
August 9. 15-tf

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.

McKINNON & McNEILL.
April 12, 1852. 81tf

Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws.

1 DOZ. full 3-16 thick, for sale by
BRANSON & SON.
August 9. 15-tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm of McDonald & McMaster, for the transaction of a general *Barter, Grocery, and Provision Business;* And expect to receive their full Stock by the 25th instant, at their Store on Gillespie street, a few doors above the State Bank.

J. R. McDONALD.
JOHN E. McMASTER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852. 15

ZEVELY'S HOTEL,
SALEM, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having lately completed extensive additions to his house, takes this method of informing his friends, and the travelling community generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate them in a superior style. The entire house, bedding, and furniture of every description is new and clean, and no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable in every respect.

All the stages stop at this House.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, July 24, 1852. 11-4mpd

NOTICE.
Money Wanted!

☞ The subscriber respectfully requests his customers who are indebted to him, by note or account, to settle during the present month.

He wishes to go North very shortly, and of course WANTS MONEY, and begs his customers to attend to the above request as early as convenient.

S. J. HINSDALE.
July 10, 1852. 6tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

WESTERN BACON.

10 HHDS. just received and for sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
July 21, 1852. 10tf

$300 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th June last, my negro man LINN. He weighs about one hundred and seventy five lbs., yellow complected, six feet and upwards high, and about 30 years of age. No other marks recollected, except his front upper teeth, by close observation, have a small opening or gap between them. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at home, or confinement in Wayne county jail, so that I get him.

F. JERNEGAN.
July 17, 1852. 11tf

Hay Mount Residence to Rent.

The House formerly occupied by I. Rawley, opposite J. G. Cook, till Jan'y 1st. Apply to
H. G. HALL, or
HALL & SACKETT.
June 14, 1852. 9-tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE now receiving our FALL and WINTER Stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c.

To Cotton Growers,
8 bales Gunny Bagging,
1 do. Dundee do.
1 do. Thin do.
80 coils Rope, &c. &c.
Send in your orders.

H. BRANSON & SON,
North side Hay Street.
August 9, 1852. 15-tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary or Circular Saws,* we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have now opened their NEW GOODS, lately received from the North, comprising a general assortment, viz:

Groceries.

11 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Crushed and Refined "
80 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
100 kegs Wrought Nails and Spikes,

Madeira, Port, Pale Sherry, Claret, Champaign, Lisbon, and Malaga Wine; Champaign Cider, pure French Brandy; Jamaica Rum, and Holland Gin. Good Hyson and Black Tea, Lemon Syrup, Preserved Ginger, Pepper, Ginger, fancy and brown Soaps, Saleratus, S. C. Soda, Starch, Powder, Shot, and Lead. Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Brimstone, Trippe's Antipyric, Alum, Spices, Essences, Oils, &c. In fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

Crockery, Glass and China.

The largest and best assortment ever offered in this market. A good assortment of Britannia Ware.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of House and Kitchen Furnishing Goods, fine Table Cutlery, Table Linen, Toweling, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, with a variety of new and useful articles. There is scarcely an article in this line not to be found in our Store.

—LIKEWISE—

A large stock of Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

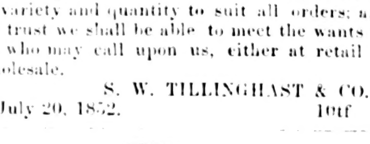
Our object is to offer to our customers Goods in variety and quantity to suit all orders; and we trust we shall be able to meet the wants of all who may call upon us, either at retail or wholesale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
July 20, 1852. 10tf

The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh

will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 8tf



A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't
Cape Fear S. B. Co.
May 12, 1852. 90-tf

REMOVAL.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has removed from his Old Stand to the next corner above, (generally known as the "Blake corner.")

Having fitted up his Store with every convenience for conducting business, both wholesale and retail, to the best advantage, he solicits a continuance of the kind favor he has enjoyed, with the assurance that no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

His Stock comprises a full assortment of articles in his line of business, all of the best quality: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, choice Teas, Seed, Glass, Putty, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Soaps, Potash, &c.

The utmost care given to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes.

July 12, 1852. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
July 12. 7-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

NOS 10 and 11 plough skeletons, (irons complete.) Nos. 10 and 6 points.

Another lot of our Straw Cutters.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 12, 1852. 7-tf

Union Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton Street, New York.

☞ The undersigned solicit the attention of all purchasers of Implements for the Farm or Plantation to their assortment, which includes many of the most recent improvements in the leading articles in their line, all of which they will sell at prices to insure satisfaction to the buyer, ESPECIALLY Railway Endless Chain Powers, for one or two horses, of the Wheeler Patent, so often awarded the first premium at the State and County Fairs, where they have been exhibited. Railway Powers, warranted, Warren & Trimble's Iron Sweep Powers, Taplin's Circular Power, Plows, Harrows, Fan Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Burr Stone Mills, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c. Field and Garden Seeds of RELIABLE QUALITY, Fertilisers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Our descriptive Catalogue illustrated with cuts, will be sent gratis when two to four Post Office Stamps are remitted, according to the distance.

RALPH & CO.
July 1852. 6-3m

J. S. BANKS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 22, 1852. 3tf

BROTHERS LINE.

☞ The new Steamer "DOUGLASS" having been added to this Line, and now having two light draft Steamers and four Tow Boats, all in good order, the Proprietors are prepared to transport Freight to Fayetteville and the intermediate landings, with as quick despatch as any other Line.

J. S. BANKS, Agent.
Wilmington, June 22, 1852. 3tf

Shoes for Sale at Cost.

THE subscriber will sell 500 pair of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, and Slippers at cost. Call while the assortment is good.

W. S. LATTA.
June 14, 1852. 9tf

TOBACCO.

WE have a lot of *good* common Tobacco, which we will sell by the box very cheap.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 26, 1852. 4-tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope,
Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron,
Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

Livery Stable Bus'ness.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above busines as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

Fayetteville Branch
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. White & Underhill,

Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,
AND
Person street, (next door to Bank of Cape Fear,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's-cloth and Alpaca ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Crasse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Bro.-buff and white Linens; white grass-cloth Sacks, &c. of all qualities.

PANTS.—Of black and col'd Cassimere; fancy single-mill'd ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and padded Linen, plain and fig'd; Nankeen, Buff, Grass-cloth, &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.
April 8, 1852. 80tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient.

H. G. HALL.
March 6. 71

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

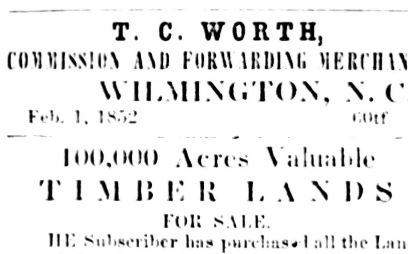
May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

Sedgwick on Damages.

A TREATISE on the Measure of Damages, by Theodore Sedgwick, Second Edition, revised and greatly enlarged.

Also, further supplies of The Works of Daniel Webster, 6 vol.; Wide, Wide World; Queechy; Days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar; The Harmonist; Methodist Hymns; Discipline of the M. E. Church; School Books, &c. &c., for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 7.



A. H. WHITFIELD,
Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852 60tf

100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

Fall Trade, 1852.
Petits, Harris & Daniell.

No. 23 NASSAU STREET,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
NEW YORK,

OFFER for CASH or approved CREDIT, a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Now in Store and arriving by every Steamer, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS, in every variety, TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS, fancy BONNET and CAP RIBBONS, an elegant assortment BLACK and FANCY SILKS, WHITE GOODS, every description LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY, CRAVATS, &c.

Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 13, 1852. 8-2mpd

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

STRAW CUTTERS.

A LOT just received, and we intend for the accommodation of our customers to keep them constantly on hand.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 10, 1852. 98-tf

HERRINGS.

50 BBLS. HERRINGS,
25 " Prime Pork,
For sale by T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
July 21, 1852. 10tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 10tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.
Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

THE WARSAW STAGE will leave Fayetteville daily, at half past four o'clock, A. M., commencing the 1st day of July. 2-tf

McKINNON & McNEILL.

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMEMT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Sam'l J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13tf

Wanted to Purchase,

1000 BBLS. Spirits Turpentine, for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash.

T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

SMALL AND TALL:
COME ONE, COME ALL.
And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the Store next door to Hall & Sackett's, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Military Dresses made in the latest and most approved style.

☞ A general assortment of choice CLOTHING on hand, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit.

B. MONAGHAN.
August 12, 1852. 16tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, to change the name of the "Cape Fear & Deep River Steam Boat Company" to that of the "Brother's Steam Boat Company," for the reason that the former name, includes *all* the name of one of the old Companies—and produces confusion in receipt of freights.

August 11, 1852. 16-1m

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of McInnis & Sutherland is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. McInnis.

J. McINNIS.
J. C. SUTHERLAND.
Floral College, August 7, 1852. 16-2w

John McInnis will continue the

business at the stand of McInnis & Sutherland, where he will keep a large stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which he invites the attention of the public, and which he is determined to sell as low for cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the country.

JOHN McINNIS.
Floral College, N. C., Aug. 7, 1852. 16-1w

D. C. FREEMAN.] [GEO. HOUST
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N.
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS AND FACTO

Wilmington, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a [illegible] Corn, Pork, Bacon, [illegible] Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, [illegible] Foreign and Domestic [illegible] Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, [illegible] Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, [illegible] plements, and a variety of other [illegible] ble for family and plantation [illegible] trade, which they will dispose of [illegible] dealers or consumers, on [illegible] cash, or in exchange for Naval [illegible] produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Free [illegible] ted in the city of New York; the [illegible] Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. [illegible] vances will be made on consignments [illegible] from either place. All business [illegible] them will receive proper [illegible] for Goods will be promptly [illegible]

July 28, 1852.

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE

IS for sale by the [illegible] Fayetteville; in Ral [illegible] etteville Street and in [illegible] Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby [illegible] from purchasing [illegible] person either in or out [illegible] cept from himself [illegible] He has purchased [illegible] this Stove within [illegible] any person infringing [illegible] chasing, selling, or [illegible] tained from himself.

JOSEPH WO

Raleigh, April 19, 185

SPRING GOODS

WE are now [illegible] STAPLE AND [illegible]

GOODS.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

Which being bought [illegible] of them at a [illegible] are now prepared [illegible] call and examine.

[illegible]

April 5, 1852.

ROCKFISH SHEETING

BY the [illegible]
July 13, 1852.

Notice to Shippers [illegible] Cape Fear River.

FROM and after [illegible] inst. the deduction [illegible] the established rates of [illegible] is paid within [illegible] Every bill will be [illegible] dered, each Company [illegible] charge interest on [illegible] payment.

Shippers of Naval Stores [illegible] notified that the [illegible] store, in Campbellton [illegible] ets, per bbl., and will [illegible] as it comes in and [illegible] er paying [illegible] and will have [illegible] when the interest of shippers [illegible] tual cost, charge [illegible] of boat owners and shippers [illegible] regulation of this kind.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Cape Fear [illegible]
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent [illegible]
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Proprietor [illegible]
June 28, 1852.

☞ The undersigned, as Fo warding Agents on the [illegible] spectfully give notice, that they [illegible] to receive and forward [illegible] tive Warehouses at the river [illegible] age saved to shippers is [illegible] freight bills [illegible] the River freight [illegible] to take effect on the 1st [illegible]

JNO. D. WILLIAMS
R. M. ORRELL
T. S. LUTTERLOH

June 28, 1852.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPAN
OF CHARLESTON, S.

CHARTERED by the State of [illegible] na, with a Capital of $2 [illegible] and well invested. Fire, Marine [illegible] Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres
A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:
ROBERT MARTIN, [illegible]
M. C. MORDECAI, CHAS. H. WEST
S. MOWRY, Jr. HENRY COHEN

The subscribers having been appointed [illegible] in this place for the above named [illegible] prepared to receive offers and [illegible] Insurance on Fire, Marine, [illegible] Risks, on liberal terms. All losses [illegible] this agency, will be promptly adjusted [illegible] by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & [illegible]

N. B. Risks will be taken on the [illegible] slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 185

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House [illegible] the County of Cumberland [illegible] the 6th day of September next, [illegible] negro slaves named SUSY and MARY [illegible] credit of six and twelve months.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH
C. & Master

Aug. 3—13 ts

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C

OFFICE on corner of Front and [illegible] streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12.

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDR
Stafford, Clark & Dixon.

Manufacturers of all sizes of [illegible] and Threshing Machines, [illegible] and Stationary,) Wood [illegible] chines, Straw Cutters [illegible] patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill [illegible] Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, [illegible] Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their [illegible] and the public, that they continue [illegible] ry on their business at their Machine [illegible] near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, [illegible] Carolina, where they are prepared [illegible] all work in their line with neatness [illegible] ty and despatch. With an increased [illegible] tools and labor-saving machinery [illegible] establishment the past winter, [illegible] assortment of materials purchased [illegible] est cash prices,—workmen of [illegible] ability, together with long experience [illegible] business,—fully justify us in saying [illegible] ity and price, our work has not [illegible] shall not, suffer in comparison [illegible] Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past [illegible] solicit a continuance of their [illegible]

N. B. Please send your orders [illegible] motto is "first come first served" [illegible] dressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp [illegible] C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON

March 1852.

Blank Warrants for sale here.